Established 1818.

-PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
HERRY BRANDY.

ld by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom New Show Cards can be obtained on applica-

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,094—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

NINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
OME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th Feb.
UTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
ARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
ANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th ,,
LYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parditt	24th ,,
UTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
CEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
AM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
RIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
SSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
IMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
AM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
HAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, ar, Plymouth, and London.
ese Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers p there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No gers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
ese Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers p there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

DAY	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
17	Shannon	4128	800	E. Crewe.

ngle and return Railway Tickets from disi to London by the Mail route can be ined, and Coupons are issued for places in Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Ex-."

vy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at gon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon previous day.
Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the f sailing to convey passengers on board, and only handages will be received.
e attention of passengers is called to the importance of g their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destin.

assage-tickets are issued to London *via* an and Vancouver.

COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
amers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, veying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 21st	March 7th.	March 21st
April 4th	April 18th.	

addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for na and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at port or ports.
r further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
mbay, 14th February, 1894.

USTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH E AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
PERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
IESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

teamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and INDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
RQ. ACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

y either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
n connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company e now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 15th,

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th March, 5th April and 3rd May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th March.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrev	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February, 1894. Agents.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sale about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	15th March 1894

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
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Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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NOTICE.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER, for the S.-M. Ry. Volunteers Band. Pay, Rs. 50 per month. Testimonials to be sent to the Band President, S.-M. R. Vol. Corps, Hubli.

A. J. HOGG,
Band President, S.-M. R. Vol. Corps.
Hubli, 14th February, 1894.

Asquith & Lord,
AGENTS FOR
Dr. Jaeger's Hosiery.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	235
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	485
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	808

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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&c., &c., &c.

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All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are ADVANCED 10 per cent.

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"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
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DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

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SAUMUR
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A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles,

KÜPPER'S PILSENER
HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manuacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 ,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½ ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4 ,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3 ,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE
THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

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Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100	5	12
Do.	,, 2	Medium	,,	5	0
Superfine	,, C	Largest	,,	5	8
Do.	,, 4	Large	,,	4	12
Do.	,, 5	Medium	,,	4	0
Extra fine	,, 8	Large	,,	4	0
Do.	,, 10	Medium	,,	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

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Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

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FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
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TURKISH BATH GOWNS,
IN
NEAT FANCY PATTERNS,
VERY COMFORTABLE
FOR THE
COLD SEASON.

Rs. 14-8 Net Cash, or V. P. P.

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BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

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THE HARMSTONS'
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE.

A FEW FACTS:

"We are a success."
"We are the best Circus."
"We have the greatest Artists."
"We keep Our Word."
"We present a Change."
"We have more to come."

OUR SECOND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.
Doors Open at 3-30 P.M.
Commence at 4 P. M., Sharp.
CHILDREN Half-Price to All Parts.
Box Office Open at MITCHELL'S,
For Reserved Seats Daily.

The HARMSTONS	Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE	Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS	Representative.
S. REICH	Agent.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE ART EXHIBITION,
SECRETARIAT.

OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
The last few days at reduced rates for admission.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.
CHILDREN, Half-price.
Students and Teachers accompanying them, also Four Annas.

On WEDNESDAY Next, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., Specially Reserved for Purdah Ladies.

THE TEXTILE
FANCY DRESS BALL,
TOWN HALL,
MARCH 2nd, 1894,
COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN GORDON," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1894.

IN THE GOODS OF SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, BARONET (DECEASED).

PURSUANT to SECTION 320 of Act X. of 1865, and Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, late of Loup and Balinakill in the County of Argyll and of Strathaird in the County of Inverness in Scotland, Baronet, and a Member of the Mercantile Firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, carrying on business at Calcutta in the Province of Bengal and Bombay, in the Empire of India, Deceased, should on or before the 31st day of May, 1894, send in particulars of such claims to WILLIAM CURRIE of No. 16, Strand, in Calcutta, after which date no claims will be admitted and the Assets of the Estate of the said Deceased will be distributed.

ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON,
Attorneys for WILLIAM CURRIE, Esq.,
One of the Executors.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, 14th February, 1894.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTORIES.

Uniform with the Indian Textile Journal.
(Royal 4to) Price Rs. 5-8. post free.

Containing a list of Factories of every description in India and Burma, descriptive Articles on Indian Industries, Statistical Tables, and details of the Acts and Rules affecting Commerce in the Empire.

To be had at the Office of the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, 27, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that RAMCHANDRA RAGHOBA DHARADHAR and GUNPATRAO RAGHOBA DHARADHAR have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned land and premises. All persons claiming to have any kind of interest in or claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1894.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND AND PREMISES:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate in Bombay, on the Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236-97 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the vacant land belonging to Vurjiwandas Madhawdas and Harkissondas Nurottamdas, on the South by the vacant land and building, the property of Jamnabai, on the East by the vacant land belonging formerly to Vurjiwandas Madhavdas and Harkissondas Nurottamdas, and now sold or contracted to be sold to Devidas Vijbhukhandas, and on the West by a private Road leading from Girgaum Back Road to the Khetwadi Main Road and which said piece or parcel of land or ground now being described forms a portion of two pieces or parcels of land commonly called or known by the name of Amrollee, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax Nos. 286 and 289, and new Survey Nos. 7417 and 7417, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward—No. 1583, and Street No. 111, and was formerly in the occupation of Vurjiwandas Madhavdas and Harkissondas Nurottamdas, and is now in the occupation of the Vendors.

DIKSHIT & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SUN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth (Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 7-8 per Share, free of Income tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, between 11-30 A.M. and 2-30 P.M., to the Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

Notice is also hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 26th inst., to Saturday, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
આશર વીરજીની કું,
i.e., ASSUR VEERJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
LAST GRAND PERFORMANCE
of the
London Gaiety Burlesque,
"RUY BLAS" and the
BLASE ROUE,
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
MR. WILLIAM DALY,
THE GREATEST LIVING VENTRILOQUIST,
At the commencement of
ACT II. "RUY BLAS."

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
The Great Dutch Drama,
"STRUCK OIL" (BY REQUEST).
THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY,
MONSTER COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to
HARRY STANLEY.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
Will be produced
"THE STREETS OF LONDON."
Plan Now Open at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street.
Prices as Usual.
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M.

THE CUP
THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
AND
LADY LANSDOWNE,
On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the Merits of

LIPTON'S
TEA

By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, "Warren Hastings."

To Obtain
A GOOD CUP
OF
TEA,
Buy Only
LIPTON'S TEA,
WHICH IS NOW BEING SOLD
All Over INDIA and the EAST
AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY
LOW PRICES:—

As. 12 Per lb.
Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.

RE. 1 Per lb.,
Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs.

RE. 1-2 Per lb.
1 anna per lb. Reduction if a 20lb. Box is taken

AGENTS:

BOMBAY:—MESSRS TREACHER & Co., LD.

MADRAS:—Messrs. OAKES & Co.

LUCKNOW:—Messrs. MURRAY & Co.

RANGOON:—ARTHUR BARNES.

CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.

Do. :—Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.

JUBBULPUR, ALLAHABAD, DELHI, CAWNPORE, NAGPUR, SIMLA } Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and at all their Branches on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON'S INDIAN OFFICES:—
30-1, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

TEA GODOWNS:—
11 and 12, Hare Street, Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on TUESDAY, the 27th February, 1894, at 6 P. M.

F. W. SHAW,
W. C. SYMES,
Joint Honry. Secrtaries.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ...Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Full particulars on application.

E. F. STRANACK,
Secy. and Treasurer.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

IN THE COURT OF W. B. DECOUREY, Esq. DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.
CASE No. 6 OF 1891.

WHEREAS HORMASJI COWASJI JEHANGIR and DORABJI COWASJI JEHANGIR JASSAWALAS, owners of the firm styled JEHANGIR & Co., at Peshawar, Kabul, Cherat, Rawal Pindi, and Murree, and of the firm styled JEHANGIR FRAMJI & Co., at Bombay, have made application to this Court under Section 344, Civil Procedure Code, to be declared insolvents, notice is hereby given that the said application of the abovenamed persons, will be heard at Peshawar on the 1st day of March, 1894, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 1st of February, 1894.

W. B. DECOUREY,
District Judge.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA.
TENDER FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Candles, Twine, Sealing Wax, Canvas and Drill Bags, and other Sundry Stores for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India, for two years from 1st April 1894. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, or at the Howrah Railway Station Mail Office, as may be required.

2. Forms of Tender, containing complete information for Tenderers as to Articles, quantities, conditions, &c., may be obtained on application to the Manager of the Stock Depot, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, or to the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Calcutta and Bombay, at whose Offices Samples of the Stores required may be seen.

3. No Tender will be considered unless written upon one of the Forms provided.

4. Tenders must reach the Office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, on or before 1st March, 1894.

W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.
Dated Allahabad, 13th February, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 59.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local time), for the supply of KEROSINE OIL at Stations, and in Quantities noted below, on 7th March, 1894, for one year commencing from 1st April, 1894.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations of Delivery.	Estimated Requirement.	Remarks.
GENERAL CONTRACT.		
Poona, including the requirements of the Outposts	23,800	To be delivered Quarterly at the Commissariat Godown.
Mhow, including the requirements of Indore	10,100	
Nusseerabad, including the requirements of Taraghur	5,300	
Neemuch	3,200	
Ahmedabad	2,200	
Mount Abu	800	
Karachi, including the requirements of Outposts	8,100	
Jabalpore, including the requirements of Outposts	6,800	
Kamptee, including the requirements of Outposts	5,000	
Aden	6,400	
STATION CONTRACTS.		
Bombay, including Deolali and Khandala	As shown in the schedules	For Station Supply from time to time as may be required.
Deesa		

F. FORTEATH, LIEUT.,
for Comt. Storekeeper General.
Bombay, 15th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895:—

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets etc.
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil, Cesspool, and Water-carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Filth Carts for the Slaughter Yard.
(g) Supply of Rations for European and Native Patients in the Cantonment Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other Articles.

2. Blank Tender forms and documents, showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas, and postage fee, at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.

3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 28th FEBRUARY, 1894.

4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a Sealed Cover.

5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest, or lowest, or any other Tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

6. The communication of acceptance of a Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, MAJOR,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 15th February, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the matter of The Companies Acts 1862 and 1867,
And
In the matter of The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

WHEREAS there are now DEPOSITED in LONDON and certain Branches of the said Corporation various Securities and other Documents which have not been applied for by the persons in whose names they were so deposited, Notice is hereby given that unless application is received, and a satisfactory title to them made out, the Liquidator will, after the expiration of six months, proceed to apply to the High Court of Justice for an order to deposit such Securities, &c., in Court, or as the Court may direct.

The Securities so deposited in Bombay are standing in the names of—

Anderson, Walter.
Bandry and Co., Edward.
Baumgartner, Thos. M.
Brind, F. S. S.
Brough, R. W.
Brunton, John.
Campbell, Geo. Wm. Robert.
Coghlan, Wm. Mant.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons.
Dallas, Lynch and Langdale.
Davies, Wm. Rochfort.
Donnelly, Thos. and Dykes L. B. B.
Duigan, John.
Ebden, H. A. and Oldfield J.
Goldfinch, Wm. Agnew.
Hawes, Charles.
Inglis, Thomas.
Johnson, Samuel M.
Jones, Edward.
Law, Alfred N.
Lawrence, H. M.
Leathes, Emilia L. Stanger.
Liddell, Henry.
Langhnan, Thos. Charles.
Mainwaring, W. B.
Manning, John R.
Merillier, J. C.
Molb, W. M.
Marlow, B. W.
Naylor, Charles Edward.
Potts, H. H.
Roberts, C. P.
Robson, J. R.
Rustomjee, Jamsetjee.
Sexton, Edwards J.
Smith, Samuel.
Stiles, Mrs. Louisa Jane.
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee.
Taylor, Robert Lewis.
Waddington, Wm.
Watts, Miss Victoria N.
Webb, Wm Marshally
Whyte, H F
Wyllie, David

Applications in respect of the Securities Deposited in the above names should be made at the Office of the CHARTERED BANK of India, Australia and China, Attornies for the Official Liquidator of the Corporation in Bombay, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M., or by Letter addressed to the said Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, Bombay.—Dated 15th February, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market, Sub-Agent.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 46-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1- per year.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
„ „	1885	„	966,107
„ „	1887	„	968,043
„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £198 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892	£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,
Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Hav Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Ho kong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francis Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allow at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Da Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at a of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Pa and other Stocks cashed for Customers witho charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manage
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMIT

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£	1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£	500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KAND NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which i terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the dai balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does n amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Ap plication.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principa Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased o collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chie Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchang to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may als be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES	Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
E. F. STRANACK,
Secy. and Treasurer.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
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CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	15 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
ra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
arter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
ongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
ational Ban e India	40 000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	Rs.
rbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
bert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
bert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 900
pollo	750	2,400	2,200	80	26
lary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
a o w n p o r e City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	301
mbay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
oul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld	600	200	200		122½
roach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 205
olaba	500	1,880	1,88	20	275
ast India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,290
nglish Press and Manfg	400	250	—	Nil	120
rt	515	2 500	2,50	Rs. 80	1,110
ench	300	500	all	Nil	440
arvey and Sabapathy	450	600	50	31	500
ingoli Press Co., Ld	730	400	all	4	120
hangaum	240	450	450	Nil	390
a h adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	600	600	63	120
ercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	383½
ussmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
ew Berar	1,200	600	600	Nil	540
ew Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	440
abapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
assoon	300	500	500	20	50
ind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
ind	400	2,000	750	35	510
orab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
urat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16 ...	220 215
olkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	970

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	41
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,125
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,130
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
eyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
ndian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	9,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	184
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
ehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	7,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orien al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	450
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	18½
			100 25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	2800	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	315
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	8,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4 2	880
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	515
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		110
ewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	555
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	148
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	780
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,550
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	112½
Morarji Goculdas	3,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	345
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	180
Star of India	1,800	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	60	550
Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	—		500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28-2
China Leaf	„	27-8 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	27-4
Do. do. new	„	27-2
Australia do.	„	27-8
Bombay do.	„	27-4
English Sovereigns	„	17-3
Do. Dragons	„	17-2
Bar Silver 17 Betwarees	„	87-8
Do. 18½ do.	„	87-12
Dollars	„	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	88-4
Francs	„	310-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay University Convocation, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Races, Second Day.
The Opium Commission, 11 a.m.
Western India Turf Club, Annual Meeting, Mahaluxmee Stand, 8-30 a.m.
Bombay Rifle Club Tournament.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Conversazione at Dr. Gerson da Cunha's, Esplanade, 8 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will give a moonlight performance, at the Victoria Gardens, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 8-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to morrow, the 21st instant.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—His Excellency Lord Harris will present the awards at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, at 5-30 p.m., March 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mahanadi entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Kohinur, Ehrenfels, Sabarmati, and Azamore on Sunday, and the steamer Clan Gordon, yesterday; the steamer Idar left it on Saturday, and the Mahanadi, yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Thames, Carthage, and Imperatrix entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Sheikh, Methley Hall, and Vasola left it on Saturday, and Wardha on Sunday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Narsingrao Gorpada, a Sirdar of Baroda, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, with eight followers carrying three guns and one sword. The Sirdar is at present residing in a *Dharamsala* at Falkland Road.

A DRUNKARD ROBBED.—Mia Abdools, residing at Chass Bazaar, has reported to the police that he has been robbed by two men, with whom he had been drinking, of currency notes, of the value of Rs. 2,400, which he had tied in a bag round his waist. One of the accused is beyond arrest and no trace of the stolen property can be found.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At 9-30 a.m., on Saturday, while Mr. H. E. Proctor, residing at Malabar Hill, was driving along Mathew Road, in his dog-cart, the horse took fright at a passing train and swerved it into a tree on the side of the road, breaking one of the shafts. No one was injured.

ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Sonoo Balloo, aged forty years, sustained a simple fracture of the collar-bone by being thrown off a ladder, by a passing carriage, which collided with the ladder, while he was on it, putting up gas-fittings at Gaiwady. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated was sent home.

THEFT AT MEADOW STREET.—Mr. W. C. Smith, painter and decorator, having his office in Meadow Street, reports to the police that on Saturday evening he went out, and on his return in ten minutes missed from his table a currency note for Rs. 100, Rs. 50 in cash, a gold pin set with emeralds and diamonds valued at Rs. 50, a cheque-book of Agra Bank, and other sundry papers of the aggregate value of Rs. 200.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—Large audiences are nightly gathered together in the spacious tents on the maidan to witness the performances given by the Harmstons. The entertainment goes with a swing from first to last, and it would be difficult to imagine a more attractive programme than that which is now nightly delighting hundreds of people. To-morrow afternoon another matinee will be given. Seats may be booked at Mitchell's, Meadow Street.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., at 5-45 p.m., this evening. :—

Lancers	State Ball	Seydel.
Overture	Eliza E. Claudio	Mercadante.
Valse	A Starry Night	Black Stock.
Selection	Plantation Songs	Kappey.
Gavotte	Genevieve	Kia ora.
Galop	Light As a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society Exhibition this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	T. F. Wagner.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Boggetti.
Selection	Reminiscences of Sullivan	W. Winter bottom.
Valse	Arant Le Bal	Coote.
Polka	Slaughing	Conradi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SALE OF ROYAL FLOUR MILLS.— Yesterday morning Mr. John Marshall, the liquidator of the above Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, put up for sale by public auction, at the premises through Messrs. Bennett and Company, auctioneers, the Mill property belonging to the Royal Flour Mills Company, Limited, and situated at Victoria Lane, Mount Road. There was a good attendance and the bids were very brisk on account of the keen competitions. The sale commenced at half-past 11 o'clock with a bid of Rs. 50,000, which in a short time increased to Rs. 1,75,000 by bids of Rs. 5,000 each, and gradually mounted to Rs. 2,00,000 by the Bombay Flour Mills, to whom it was finally knocked down.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RY. SIXTY-FEET GIRDERS.—Now that it has been decided that some 300 spans of this type of girders shall be replaced by others better calculated to carry modern broad-gauge loads, Government will do well to insist upon their utilization wherever possible on the metre-gauge railways. Every span so utilized means the value of a new span added to the Public Works grant, and in these hard times that is a consideration. It must be remembered, in this connection, that railways of the Southern Mahratta and Assam-Bengal type are *bona fide* State Railways, although the agency of a Company has been made use of for the construction and working of them; and the fact that Government has borrowed some millions from the Companies in no way affects the position.—*Indian Engineering.*

CONVERSAZIONE AT DR. GERSON DA CUNHA'S.—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha holds at 8 p.m., to-day, at his house on the Esplanade, a conversazione, at which a concert of sacred and classical music will be given. A large number of invitations have been issued to members of the Portuguese community, with their families, who presented an address and gave a ball on the occasion of Dr. Cunha's daughter passing the final examination in medicine. She receives her degree at the Convocation meeting to-day; and in connection with the event, Dr. Cunha would have given the subscribers a ball in return, but the season being of Lent, Roman Catholics cannot dance; and a conversazione has therefore been fixed upon. The young lady, accompanied by her mother, we learn, proceeds soon to England and the Continent to complete her studies in medicine as well as in music.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ragoonath Bhicca and ten other Hindus were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and rioting near Hanooman Temple, Bhooleshwar, on the 23rd ultimo, Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tayabji and Dayabhoy, appeared for the custodian of the temple, while the accused were defended by Messrs Brown, Balkrishna, Fereira, Ghamat, and Velinker. It appears that on the 21st ultimo, the Mahant of the Hanooman Temple died, and after his cremation at Walkeshwar, the accused Nos. 3, 9 and 10 went to the temple and tried to break open the doors with a view to enter the place, but they were stopped by a few purdesees, assisted by the police, and a disturbance was averted for a time. On the 23rd January the accused Nos. 3, 9 and 10 in company with the other accused reappeared near the temple and were trying to break open the doors, when the police appeared on the scene and arrested them. After recording some evidence the Magistrate adjourned the case.

FRICTION BETWEEN DOCK-LABOURERS.—Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Cumroodin Ismail and two other coolies, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company and working at the Stone Bunder, appeared to answer the charge of assault, preferred against them by Sanker Shripat and two other coolies working at the Apollo Bunder. Cross-summonses were also taken out by the former coolies against the latter, and Mr. Watkins, the sub-inspector in the employ of the Port Trustees on the same charge. Mr. Spencer appeared for the Apollo Bunder coolies, while the Shepherd Company's coolies were represented by Mr. Smetham, of Messrs Chalk, Walker and Smetham. Mr. Yorke Smith appeared for Mr Watkins. The present case was the outcome of the rivalry that was going on between the two factions of the coolies working at the Stone Bunder and the Apollo Bunder. Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Brewin stated that both the parties had come to an understanding and that a general satisfaction prevailed amongst them. The case against Mr. Watkins was withdrawn unconditionally, while the other cases were settled mutually. The Magistrate in striking the cases out remarked that every cooly had a right to work wherever he chose. Messrs. Shepherd and Company were justified in limiting the numbers of coolies to prevent a rush on their steamers, but at the same time if a passenger were to request a coolie to take his baggage, the Shepherd Company's coolies had no right to interfere or to take the law into their hands. The cases were formally struck out.

LECTURE ON THE CONGRESS.—On Sunday evening Mr. W. A. Chambers delivered a lecture on Indian political matters, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. Dr. K. N. Bahadurji was voted to the chair. There was a large assembly of the members of the Association and friends. In the course of his remarks, the lecturer said: as some of the audience might know, he had attended the Lahore Congress, and he must admit that as a political gathering it stood in the first rank. Experience, learning, and talent were there in abundance, and India ought be proud of her great annual meeting. In reference to military expenditure, he, the speaker, would like to draw their attention to a few facts. Nearly the whole of the Indian Land Revenue was swallowed up by the military charges. In 1857 the cost of the Indian army was eleven and-a-half millions pounds, but to-day it was over twenty-one millions. A soldier cost Russia £30 but a soldier cost India £90. They should also remember that the average income of India, the India which had to bear this expense, was about £2 per annum and of Russia £6. He had taken for the purpose of comparison the poorest European country. Then they should not forget that India pays 12 per cent. of her income in taxation and England only 8½ per cent. Moreover, about half of this 22 per cent. was drawn clean out of the country and was a perpetual drain *upon the Indian people. They had a good case, and now that the English people were listening, they must present it in a proper manner. They must not spoil* their agitation by bad advocacy. Let them take warning from the melancholy example of the anti-opium party who, in spite of the strength of their position had been beaten by their own gross mismanagement. Their only hope lay in the English Democratic party. Mr. Dadabhai saw this, and he in consequence had been chosen to represent perhaps the most democratic constituency in England. He, the speaker, as a humble member of that party, advised them to rely upon the English democrats. It was they who would listen to them; it was they who would right their grievances, and it was they who were becoming the rulers of the British Empire. A hearty vote of thanks was recorded to the lecturer. After the customary compliment to the chair the assembly dispersed.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. TYNE.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Tyne, under the command of Captain Charles A. Forlong, arrived in harbour yesterday, having left Plymouth on the 20th January and called at Gibraltar on the 25th, Malta on the 29th, Port Said on the 4th February, Suez on the 6th and Aden on the 11th. She has come with crews for different vessels, as follows:—8 officers and 195 men for H. M.'s Marathon, 6 officers and 65 men for H. M.'s Lapwing, 1 officer, for H. M.'s Plassy, 1 officer for H. M.'s Assaye, 3 officers and 1 man for the Turret ship Magdala, 9 officers, 5 men, and 44 boys for H. M.'s Flagship Boadicea, 1 officer and 2 men for H.M.'s Cossack, 1 officer and 5 men for H. M.'s Brisk, 1 man for H. M.'s Redbreast, and 1 officer for Trincomalee Dockyard. Her Majesty's steamers Marathon and Lapwing will be commissioned on Wednesday morning. The Tyne will leave this port for Plymouth on the 3rd March with the ex-crews of Marathon, Lapwing, &c.,

The following is a list of the officers on board:—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Des Barres, Sub-Lieut. Dudley, Musgrave, Naval Cadet E. C. Lucas, Midshipman A. S. Sussman, Midshipman F. A. Grimston, Assistant Clerk Geo. B. Keenan, Assistant Clerk Grenville A. Miller, and Assistant Clerk Charles R. Harvey for H. M.'s Boadicea; Surgeon G. E. Kennedy, Lieut. H. H. Bruce, Lieut. G. S. Hockin, Lieut. A. R. Guest, Paymaster W. E. E. Read, Chief Engineer James H. Watson, Assistant Engineer J. H. Barnett, and Gunner J. W. Budge for H. M.'s Marathon; Sub-Lieut. Charles Boulnois, Sub-Lieut. P. W. E. Hill, Lieut. R. H. Storey, Assistant Paymaster Alf. H. Keith, Acting Gunner H. Mitchell, and Surgeon George F. Foote for H. M.'s Lapwing; Chief Engineer E. F. Ellis for H. M.'s Cossack; Surgeon A. Howell for H. M.'s Plassy, Mr. John H. Bennett for Trincomalee Dockyard. Engineer J. A. Cook, Gunner Charles Hinch, Gunner Thos. H. Powell, and Acting Gunner Charles Stephens for H. M.'s Turretship Magdala. Acting Boatswain. F. Roberts for H. M.'s Brisk.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. W. S. HOWARD.

A RESOLUTION of Government, in the Public Works Department, issued yesterday, acknowledges the services of Mr. W. S. Howard on the occasion of his retirement.

A letter from Mr. W. S. Howard, Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, then on leave on medical certificate, and dated 28th December, 1893, stated that, in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of his health, he is reluctantly compelled to request that Government will be pleased to allow him to resign the service on the expiration of the leave granted to him.

The resolution reads thus:—The resignation of Mr. William Stewart Howard, of his appointment as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, is accepted, and Mr. Howard accordingly vacates his appointment in the Public Works Department with effect from the afternoon of 17th February, 1894, the date on which his leave expires. Mr. Howard arrived in India in 1859, and has served in many parts of the Bombay Presidency in various grades, from Assistant Engineer to Chief Engineer, and since October, 1892, he has held the appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government. During a period of nearly thirty-five years Mr. Howard has given valuable assistance to Government, and has earned the confidence and esteem of those associated with him in the public service. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council views Mr. Howard's retirement with sincere regret, and trusts that he may speedily recover from the weak health which has necessitated it."

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE third match in the interesting tournament took place at Coorla on Monday between representatives of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers. The teams were exceedingly well matched, and from the scores it will be seen the interest was fully kept up until the last shot was fired, which left the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers the winners by one point only, the average per man being 62. The final match between the winners of the 20th instant and the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will come off on Wednesday, the 21st instant. The following are the results:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER TEAM.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lce-Sergt G Hill	26	23	20	69
Vol A J Herbert	24	24	19	67
Lce-Sergt J Whitley	22	25	18	65
Sergt W Fry	25	18	19	62
Sergt F Jones	25	19	17	61
Vol Watson	24	19	17	60
Corpl C A Cutler	22	23	11	56
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdowne	25	20	11	56
Totals	193	171	132	496

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER TEAM.

Lce-Corpl F Fernandes	25	23	24	72
Sergt-Instr Wm Smith	25	22	22	69
Corpl L Parker	23	22	23	68
Cr-Sergt F Parr	25	23	20	68
Vol A D'Souza	25	25	14	64
Sergt-Major H Booth	21	19	14	54
Vol F Oliviera	21	23	9	53
Sergt J Cobban	11	22	14	47
Totals	176	179	149	495

G. I. P. Ry. Vols. win by 1 point.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius one p.m. Friday twenty-third instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

6 p.m.—Litany and Address.
There will also be an Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m., on Thursday next the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY RACES, 1894.

(STARTERS FOR 2ND DAY'S RACES.)

Turf Club Cup.—R C and distance.
1 Mr Ali Bin Ameer's b a gal Turkish Flag, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim.
2 H H Aga Khan's g a h Venture, 8st 10lbs, Gibbs.
3 H H Aga Khan's g a h St Kildare, 8st, Oomer.
4 Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 12lbs, Mahomed.
5 The Thakore of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 8st 4lbs, Robinson.
6 Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 6lbs, C B Mahomed.
7 Mr T M Allarackia's b a h Sultan II, 7st 2lbs, Clemenson.
8 Mr Abdoolla Farra's b a h Merrily, 8st 5lbs, Pugh.
9 Mr Abdoolla Farra's ch a h Artist, 8st 3lbs, Normahomed.

H H Aga Khan's Purse.—R C and distance.
1 H H the Maharaja of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island, 9st 7lbs, Mirza.
2 Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Nasir, 7st 12lbs, Pugh.
3 Mr Ali Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim.
4 H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, 9st 5lbs, Gibbs.

The Melton Stakes.—¾ miles.
1 Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee's g a d Rohinton, 8st 5lbs, Pugh.
2 Mr Ali Taleb's bn a p Prince, 9st.
3 Mr Faulkner's b a p Lazy Boots, 9st 2lbs, Robinson.
4 H H Aga Khan's b a p Caddie, 9st 3lbs, Gibbs.
5 My E Relli's g a p Crib, 8st 11lbs, C B Mahomed.
6 Mr Abdool Rizzac Curtas' g a p Royal Blood, 8st 11lbs, Clemenson.
7 Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Director, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim.
8 Major Radcliffe's ch a p Greymist, late Rushed, 9st 3lbs, Mirza.

The Second Dealers' Plate.—½ mile.
1 Mr Beatty's ch a c Saree, 8st 5lbs, Pugh.
2 Mr Hoosein Khadir's b a h Napoleon, 9st 3lbs, Mahomed Sode.
3 S A W's bk a h Arbid, 9st 3lbs, Saley Dhakeel.
4 Mr Essoof Advance's ch a c Pekin II, 8st 9lbs, Mirza.
5 H E A W's ch a c Cæsar, 8st 9lbs, C B Mahomed.
6 Major Radcliffe's ch a p Greymist, late Rusheed, 6st 9lbs, Pillajee.
7 Mr Lyndon's g a gal Lucky Boy, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim.

Innovation Stakes.—6 furlongs.
1 Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 8st 7lb, Pugh.
2 Mr Lanark's bn a gal St. Paul, 8st 2lbs, Clemenson.
3 Mr Lyttleton's b a gal Mahseer, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim.
4 H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 10st 5lb, Gibbs.
5 Mr Ducat's b a gal Nussoom, 10st 3lb, Robinson.

Free Handicap. 1 mile.
1 Mr J Desraj Urs' bn aus h Promised Land, 9st 9lb.
2 Mr Bapty's g aus h Decamp, 7st 10lb, Gibbs.
3 Mr Moochool Shah's b aus m Minnichaha, 9st 10lb, Ebrahim.
4 Mr Baldock's bk aus g Cobra 7st 2lb.
5 H H the Maharajah of Mysore's b aus geld Whirlwind, 9st 7lb, Mirza.

Special trains will leave Church Gate for Mahalaxumi at 3-5 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., local time.

The following lotteries were held:—

INNOVATION STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Nussoom	60
St. Paul	95
Haughty Boy	120
Mahseer	185
Bismarck	50
Total	1,010

MELTON STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of Tickts	500
Cril	5
Prince	50
Lazy Boots	50
Rohinton	10
Caddie	45
Royal Blood	20
Director	200
Greymist	15
Total	895

TURF CLUB CUP.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Merlin	10
Dameron	30
Abdoolla bin Farra's Stable	100
H. H. Aga Khan's Stable	170
Sultan II	55
Ali Bin Amir's Stable	150
Total	1,015

SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.

	Rs.
Value of Tickets	500
Lucky Boy	210
Napoleon	15
Greymist	45
Cæsar	80
Saree	130
Arbid	20
Pekin II	50
Total	1,050

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GYMKHANA AT PAREL.

THE following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held at Parel on Saturday, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m.:—

1ST EVENT.—Tent-pegging; half sections. Horses or ponies. Points for pace and style.

2ND EVENT.—Affinity Lloyd Lindsay. Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break two bottles with rifles, remount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

3RD EVENT.—Ladies' Nomination Pony Scurry.—About three furlongs. For all galloways, 13-3 and under who have never won a race of value of Rs. 45 or over, or started for a race of value Rs. 200 or over. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies. One lady not to nominate more than one pony.

4TH EVENT.—Ladies Trotting Race. Round the course. Horses or ponies.

1. All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, before 6 p.m., Thursday, 1st March.

2. For Event No. 2 competitors are requested to provide their own rifles if possible.

C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over nearly the whole country. The fall has been brisk to rapid in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, at most stations in the Central and North-West provinces and at Jacobabad and Secunderabad, and moderate to slight elsewere. The distribution is unusual, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very irregular in direction, and the force has been moderate to slight. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Karachi and 14 at Akola. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal in Berar and at Indore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon and Masulipatam and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Hoshangabad, Jhansi, Khandawa, Raipur and Akola, and 6° in defect at Coimbatore anp Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Akola and the lowest 50° at Ajmere. Humidity change are very irregular, and the skies are partially clouded at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Raipur and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations since yesterday. A small depression is shown by abnormals to exist at and in the neighbourhood of Hoshangabad, and the weather all over the country lying to the north of latitude 18° and to the east of longitude 73° is unsettled, and will probably occasion a few local scattered showers. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions in Sind and to the west-north-westwards of that province.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

THE weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of 15th February, 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from 1st April 1893 to 10th Feb., 1894	6,832,900
Balance to be remitted from 11th February to 31st March, 1894	11,867,100

ONE of the most remarkable returns in the census report of the N.-W. Provinces shows the increase in the number of adherents of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Rohilkhand. Some years ago, when the question of missionary work was being discussed in the magazines, the missionaries were not very successful in reporting progress by the evidence of numerical results. Some of them even argued that the apologist of the Christian mission need not submit to the test of results at all—a view which may or may not be tenable, but is certainly not likely to satisfy the hostile critic. Were all missions like that of the Episcopal Methodist Church in Rohilkhand, however, there would apparently be no need to shun an application even of the numerical test. When the census of 1881 was taken there were only 2,071 of these Methodists enumerated; whereas at the last census the number set down was over 13,000. The increase thus recorded amounts in ten years to over 11,000 persons, or about 587 per cent. The pastors belonging to the mission declare that even these figures do not correctly represent the true advance made. In many cases, they assert, the enumerators refused to record persons as Christians.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain E Stabb sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE ss Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes sailed on the 17th inst for Genoa Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain F Thurston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE s s Arthur Head, 1,886 tons, Captain G W Lennard, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr J G Cox, and 9 deck passengers.

THE s s Azamor, 3,034 tons, Captain P Gibson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, via Elizabeth, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,030 tons, Captain R Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Rangoon (28th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE ss Eastry 1,924 tons, Captain E Wattly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (16th January) with a cargo of 3,458 tons coals, and 318 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE Clan Line ss Clangordon 1,343 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (19th January) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir & Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for Karachi, &c., with a general cargo, Major Mc O'Conell and Mr A F Jackson as cabin and 70 deck passengers.

THE ss Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain G Kilgour arrived id harbour yesterday from Barry (22nd January) with a cargo of 4,261 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain T Williams, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Hamburg (30th December) via Karachi, with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Glades and Co.

THE Knight Line ss Kt Commander, 12.73 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Sheilds (24th January) with a cargo of 4,377 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon & Co.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Smeaton and infant, Lieut D G Bryce, Mr A Smyth, and Mr G C Mackay.

THE following is the List of passengers arrived yesterday at 3 a.m. per Austrian Lloyds ss Imperatrix, Captain G Nicolich, from Trieste and Brindisi—Col and Mrs Rennick, Mr and Mrs Acatas, Mr and Mrs Eckelmann, Mrs R Pins, Mrs T Ango, Miss Randolph, Miss Ango, Miss Naab, Col Peart, Dr Adam Asnyk, Lt Cureton, Mr Koller, Mr Peteani, Mr E W Noble, Mr A S Arara and Mr L D Sawling; from Aden, Mr Poolomally M Sajur and Mr Rahimbhoy. For Penang, Mr. Hirzel.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Gordon	1343	Ridgway	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Cy. of Edinburg		Frame	Liverpool	19-2	Sir C Eorbes
C	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
D	Ehrenfels	1521	Wilkins	Hamburg	26-2	Glade & Co
E	Kohinur	1935	Sandeland	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
G	Rockabill	1610	Care	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
H	Azamor	2004	Gibson	China & Japan		Tata & Sons
K	Venus	133	Florentine	Aden	20-2	V Ebram
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	523	Ahmed	Bhownagur	20-2	Shepherd & Co
M	Sutlej	2103	Worcester			P & O Co
N	Loodiana	2140	Staff	London	20-2	B I S N Co
P	Arthur Head	1887	Lennard	Dunkirk	19-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q	La Serino	1447	Dadd	Not fixed	22-2	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Mahanadi	523	Adum	Karachi	19-2	Shepherd & Co
	Ponani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	17-2	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	24-2	P & O Co
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	21-2	P & O Co
5	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London		P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2336	Nocolich	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	M. Valeri	2344	Costanzo	China	21-2	A L S N Co
9	Amana	2049	McQuarrie	Marseilles	21-2	K Nixon & Co
10	Thames	2101	Seaton	Not fixed		P & O Co
13	Enoch	2787	Mandle	Havre	26-2	K Nixon & Co
16	Florida	2049	Young	Antwerp	26-2	J Mackintosh

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Carthage (s)	de Horne	London, Jan 25.
19	Imperatrix (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, Feb 3.
	Azamor (s)	Gibson	Antwerp, Nov 29.
	Eastry (s)	Wattly	Cardiff, Jan 16.
	Bancoora (s)	Thurston	Calcutta, Feb 4.
	Arara (s)	Kilgour	Barry, Jan 22.
	Clan Gordon (s)	Ridgway	Liverpool, Jan 19.
	H. M. S. Tyne	Forlong	Plymouth, Jan 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Idar (s)	Hughes	Marseilles, &c.
19	Arthur Head (s)	Lennard	Dunkirk.
	Loodiana (s)	Stabb	Colombo.
	Cy. of Edinburgh (s)	Frame	Liverpool.

The steamer Karagola, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Thames, for China, &c.
„ Kt. Commander, for Dunkirk.
„ Azamor, for China, &c.
„ Culna, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Kohinur, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Karagola, for Karachi.

KVRACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
7	Loodiana	Stabb	London.
	Chanda	Boon	Bombay.
	Pemba	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Mahanudi	Adam	Bombay.
8	City Edinburgh	Frame	Liverpool via Bombay.
	Rockabill	Care	Liverpool.
	Zulu	Dunn	Delagoa Bay.
	Ehrenfels	Wilkins	Antwerp and Hamburg.
9	Kola	Russell	Bombay.
	Satrunji	Ahmed	Bombay.
10	Simla	Grier	Bombay.
13	Pachumba	Gillett	Bombay.
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
7	Pemba	Rothwell	Bombay.
8	Congo	Morgan	Hull.
	Kapurthala	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Chanda	Boon	Persian Gulf.
	Mahanudi	Adam	Bombay.
10	Kola	Russell	Bombay.
	Satrunji	Ahmed	Bombay.
	Rufford Hall	Fowler	Dunkirk.
12	Simla	Grier	Persian Gulf.
13	Pachumba	Gillett	Bombay.
	Worsley Hall	Black	Antwerp.
	Loodiana	Stabb	Bombay.
	City Edinburgh	Frame	Bombay.
	Rockabill	Care	Bombay.
	Ehrenfels	Wilkins	Bombay.
14	La Seyne	Blanc	Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Zulu, Dunn, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
13	Cy of Canterbury s.	Whish	Liverpool, Jan 12.
14	Palitana s	Whitehead	Rangoon, Feb 11.
	Dilwara s	Mann	London, Jan 12.
	Gulf of Florida s	Livingstone	Aden, Jan 26.
	Eusemere bq.	Windemere	Philadelphia, Oct 23.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 13.—Steamer; Eridan; ship (Wanderer; barques Huntly Castle and another (numbers indistinguishable).
Feb. 14.—Steamer Aglaia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
14	Goa s	Rangoon.
	Putiala s	Negapatam.
	Nairung s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
15	Eridan s	Calcutta.
	Kerbela s	Rangoon.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 6TH TO 12TH FEBRUARY.)

EXPORTS.

Chanda s, (Bombay)—574 cwts cotton unpressed.
Pachumba s—589 cwts cotton unpressed, 825 cwts rapeseed, &c, 9 cwts rice, and 131 corges skins.
Manica s, (Antwerp)—4,998 cwts rapeseed, &c, 15,850 cwts gingellyseed, and 52,710 cwts wheat.
Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—72 cwts cotton unpressed, 93 cwts wool unpressed, 190 cwts wheat, and 307 cwts jowaree.

IMPORTS.

City of Dundee s. (Glasgow via Bombay)—2,500 pieces grey goods (foreign) and 5,000 lbs. grey yarns (foreign).
Drachenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—60 cwts iron bar &c
Lansdowne Tower s, (Hull via Bombay)—50 tons coals.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—11 pieces prints (foreign), and 1,600 lbs. T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Kola s, (Bombay)—3,600 pieces grey goods (Indian), 100 pieces white goods (foreign), and 462 pieces prints (foreign).
Congo s, (Hull via Bombay)—1,205 pieces white goods (foreign), and 1,246 cwts steel.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—13,026 pieces grey goods, 8,844 pieces white goods (foreign), 8,906 pieces prints (foreign), and 11,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—13,806 pieces grey goods (foreign), 25,015 pieces grey goods (Indian), 26,066 pieces white goods (foreign), 8,535 pieces prints (foreign) 396 pieces prints (Indian), 19,570 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 8,130lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 1,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), and 300 cwts iron bar &c.
Kapurthala s. (Bombay)—6,025 pieces grey goods (foreign), 8,916 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11,822 pieces white goods (foreign), 3,882 pieces prints (foreign), 60 pieces prints, (Indian), and 3,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Pachumba s—190 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3,850 pieces grey goods (Indian), 138 pieces white goods (foreign), 1,096 pieces prints (foreign), 9,200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Loodiana s, (London)—9 pieces white goods (foreign), and 10 pieces prints (foreign).
Chanda s, (Bombay)—843 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,678 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,461 pieces white goods (foreign) and 199 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—350 pieces prints (foreign) and 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Edwards, Lt, 4th Bengal cavy, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Loring, 2nd Lt, Bo, 7th Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Bellew, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Reid, Lt-Col, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave from Mhow.
Brownrigg, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave from Kirkee.
Purvis, Lt, Bo, 3rd cavy, on leave from Poona.
Hill, Major, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty from Quetta.
Hornby, Lt, Bo, 24th Baluchistan Regt, on duty from Quetta.
Wellesly, Lt, Bo, R H A, on leave from Kirkee.
Sir Wolseley K C B Major-Genl, on leave from Belgaum.
Gaye, Surg-Col, A M S, on leave from Belgaum.

FEBRUARY 18.

Addeson, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, in medical charge, Leinster Regt, from Deesa.
Mattby, Lt-Col, 4th M S Infy, from leave from England.
Clarkson, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave from England.
Welman, Capt, 13th Ms, Infy, from furlough, from England.
Graham, Lt, Bo, 4th Kings own Regt, from furlough, from England.
Howkes, Major, Bengal, A C Genl, from furlough, from England.
Vereker Hon-Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 19.

Wood, Lt, Bengal, 6th Infy, H C, from leave.
Saulez, Lt, Bo, 8th Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Rennick, Col, 18th Bengal Infy, from leave from Trieste.
Peart, Col, Bo, Bhopal Battn, from furlough, from England.
Radcliffe, Major Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Mhow.
Adye, Capt, Bengal, 4th Infy, H C, on leave, from Mhow.
Carlton, Lt, Bengal, K O S Bord, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Hill, Major, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Poona.
Manderson, Col, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

FEBRUARY 19.

Bryce, Lieut, Ms, 16th Ms, Infy, on duty, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

1 The Regiment will take part in a Field Day on Saturday next the 24th instant, at an early hour. Details will be given hereafter.

2. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant, and every Thursday until further orders.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 3383 Vol. B. Ledgard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandora on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themselves with putties.

2. Trooper H. H. Jones is granted leave of absence until the 31st of March.

3. Troopers E. M. Slater and H. A. Denny having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To day, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 16th instant and posted to No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 401 Gr. H. B. Wilde.

3. Bombr. B. F. Jones having returned from leave is posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company for duty.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr F H B Shrine, Magte and Collr, Bhagalpur, is allowe furlough for seven months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civ Service Regulations, from 5th Apl 1894.

Mr C C Quinn, Commssr of the Bhagalpur Division, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 15th Mar 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr S J Douglas, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Tipperah, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Dacca, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr C M W Brett, or until further orders.

Mr H Cox, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Tipperah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr G G Dey, or until further orders.

Mr F S Hamilton, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 24 Parganas, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 11th Mar 1894.

Mr J H Bernard, Offg Magte and Collr, Nadia, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 7th Mar 1894.

Mr E W Collin, Offg Magte and Collr, Madia, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Nadia.

Mr. A. J. Fraser, Deyy Magte and Depy Collr, Jalpaiguri, is transferred to Chittagong, and is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar sub-division of that district.

Mr. J. T. Rankin, Asst Magte and Collr, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is transferred to the headquarters station of that district.

Mr. W. R. Green, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Khulna, during the absence, on furlough of Mr. F. E. Kemp, or until further orders.

Mr. C. Little, Professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Art 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 8th Apl 1894, or any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. J. G. S. Syme is appointed to act as Chaplin of the Garrisson of Fort William and the Mily Hospital during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. A. E. Stone, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(OPIUM).

Mr. C. J. Davey, Off Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Fyzabad, is transferred from the Benares to the Bihar Agency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

The services of Mr. A E Silk, Asst Engr, 1st grade, temporarily attached to the Northern Drainage and Embarkment Division, are placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, Bengal, to act as Sanitary Engr to that Board, from the afternoon of 3rd Feb 1894, the date on which he joined the appointment.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions and reversion in the Engr Establishment from dates specified:—Mr T M L Thompson, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, from 9th Feb 1894, permanent; Mr W B Gwyther, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, from 30th Jan 1894 permanent; Mr M H Jackson, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, from 30th Jan 1894, permanent; Mr J C Hewitt, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, from 30th Jan 1894, permanent; Mr J Zorab, to be Asst Engr, 2nd grade from 30th Jan 1894, permanent; Mr T H Clowes, Ex Eng, 3rd grade from 16th Jan 1894, temporary; Mr M H Jackson, Asst, 1st grade and Ex Eng, old 4th grade, from 16th Jan 1894, reversion.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—16 bales skins, H Moore and Co; 20 cases bristles, Glade and Co; 6 bales hides, V Dhunjee; 12 bales hides and 5 cases peacock feathers, P Damjo; 25 bales skins, O H Hassum; 76 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 135 cwts olibanum, T Jumnadas; 58 cwts olibanum, T S Runchordas; 1,054 cwts myrabollams, N Khairaz and Co; 50 cwts fishmaws, M L Khataw and Co; 706 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 8 cwts dry ginger, R Virjee; 22 cwts dry ginger, R Nathoo; 10 bales skins, H C H Gunnu; 45 cwts gum and 3 cwts nutmegs, M L Assoo; 50 cwts gum, J Malsee; 25 bales twist, the South I Export Co; 44 cwts sowaseed, A Mahomed.

FOR HAMBURG.

La Serena s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co; 120 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 790 cwts myrabollams, C Martin and Co; 375 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—500 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 3 bales hemp Volkart Bros; 18 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Head s—1,300 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

St Enech s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales, N Fatehally and Co; 1,500 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Amona s—7,499 cwts groundnuts, 2,726 cwts wheat, and 2,760 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Burdon s—167 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 440 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, 220 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Kt of St John s—220 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—100 bales cotton, Phiroz C Sethna.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—50 bales twist, N J Abraham; 13 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 3 cwts genda horns, and 2 cwts moye teeth, M Dawoobhoy; 179 cwts cloves, and 22 cwts sharkfins, N Mianee; 110 cwts sharkfins, and 19 cwts fishmaws, Ebrahim and Co; 25 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee; 18 cases opium, The P and O Co; 125 bales twist Silas E Datsoon; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Maria Valerie s—46 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Azmamor s—1,345 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 150 bales twist, J A Wadia; 375 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—25 cwts sandalwood, Ebrahim and Co; 116 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Azamore s—50 bales twist, The M Goculdas S and W Co; 257 bales twist, Tata and Sons; 75 cwts sandalwood chips, Ricou Steuart and Co; 315 bales twist, J A Wadia.

FOR KOBE.

Bzamor s—360 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 759 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 691 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.
Rohilla s—30 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Mfg Co.
Maria Valerie s—25 bales twist, Thos Hill and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Azamor s—691 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

THE *Telegraph* tells a marvellous story from Vienna about a lady forty-two years old, and suffering from a peculiar form of asthma, which ten months' treatment has been powerless to cure. Her story is that she constantly hears music from her heart, and is so maddened by the ceaseles tones, that she has to keep her ears filled with wadding, like Ulysses during the Sirens' song. The medical experts who have had the case under consideration confirm the statement of the lady—a continuous noise, composed of musical tones in a high pitch, was to be heard during the medical diagnosis, which runs: "Diastolic musical heart." But the present is a very rare and, in consequence of its completeness, interesting, case for the doctors. The lady has as strong a dislike to internal music as to asthma, and unless speedily cured, she avers it will drive her mad.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains, Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOST.—BULL BITCH, colour White, long Tail, spotted upon both Eyes and Ears, with Iron Collar, Reward of Rs. 10 to anyone informing or bringing to S. PRAMJEE, No. 10, Picket Road, Kalbadavi.

A FEW EMPTY WHISKY CASKS for SALE. Apply NOEL & RICHARDS, 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. PRYCE WEEDON'S Wimbridge's Furniture, Billiard Table Piano, English Carriages, etc., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar, Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. K. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.

SATURDAY'S market advices by wire were chronicled in our report of that evening's date, and no further news calling for notice in this column is since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	176,476
" " Branches...	Inc.	"	1,55,692
Other Deposits ...	Inc.	"	17,65,761
Government Securities ...	Dec.	"	3,76,185
Other authorized " ...	Nil		Nil
Loans ...	Inc.	"	9,89,085
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	"	2,63,892
Balances with other Banks ...	Inc.	"	31,463
Cash...	Inc.	"	10,59,919

The further advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last Thursday in view of the daily increasing stringency of Money, has had the intended effect in checking the efflux from the Bank's coffers, and the Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance of 10½ lakhs, at 141 lakhs, compared with an addition of 18¼ lakh in the week covered by the previous Statement. The present Return shows a considerable increase in Private Deposits, but, on the other hand, the increase in Loans had been much greater than for some time past, and that in Bills Discounted less, the total falling off in trade requirements having been 5 3/4 lakhs, against 8¼ lakhs in the week preceding; the further increase in the Cash Balance being accounted for by the realization of Government Securities, and some addition to Public Deposits at the Banks' head office and branches.

COTTON has been firm here to-day at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 in Bhownugger and Broach, business having been on a moderate scale. Exporters have contracted for 300 bales. Oomrawuttee for March delivery at Rs. 191; and 200 "Fine" Dhollera, Bombay pressed, at Rs. 204; and they have bought 1,000 bales of ready new Bengal at Rs. 149 at 162; and 300 Julgaon at 175; while the mills have taken of ready new Cotton, 150 bales Bhosawal at Rs. 188½, 100 Kundwa at Rs. 182, 75 Dhulia at Rs. 150, and 50 Barsi at Rs. 199; and, of old stuff, 100 bales Bhagulkote at Rs. 168, and 50 Cuddie at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT remains a quiet market with only a small export business passing, but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a quiet market. *Linseed* has declined 1 anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-7-6; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton...	9,909	bales.
Wheat...	11,189	cwts.
Linseed ...	34,276	"
Rapeseed ...	6,331	"
Gingellyseed...	9,753	"
Groundnuts ...	16,890	"
Castorseed...	5,488	"
Rice ...	4,401	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 11-16d. Demand; and at 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and about 1-16d. per month lower both ways. A fair forward business was reported in Credits on this basis; and a little Bank Telegraphic for June transfer at 1s. 1 13-32d. The business passing to-day, however, has been very limited. Gold is offering a little more freely we hear, the result of the stringency of money in the bazaar; and the price of Silver is also reported to be lower for the same reason. From Calcutta we hear that rates came the same as on Saturday, with also a limited business passing. The chief business reported here to-day has been with bullion dealers who, it is stated, have been selling Gold and buying Exchange, which latter eased the market, 13-16d. having at one time been quoted for the mail. We close steadier again as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...	1s, 1 21-32 and 11-16d.
Do. Telegraphic	...	1s, 1 21-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	...	1s. 1 23-32d.
Credits	do.	1s. 1 27-32d.
Francs	do.	1·45¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 101 11-16 for Fours, for Money and Account; but the rate soon gave way 1-16 per cent.; and at the close 101½ was quoted. 99, nominal, is still quoted for 3½ per cents.

SHARES remain neglected, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill Shares; and of Rs. 2½ and Rs. 7½ in Lukhmidas Spinning and Weaving Co. and Manockjee Petit, respectively.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 17, compared with the statement of February 10, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 10. Rs.	Feb. 17. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other autherized Securities ...	43,50,000	43,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	41,71,147	43,47,623
Do. do. at Branches ...	46,10,396	47,66,088
Other Deposits ...	2,68,98,961	2,86,61,722
Post Bills ...	4,661	6,201
Cash Credits, undrawn ...	27,11,342	28,13,963
Rs. ...	5,27,49,507	5,49,48,597
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	93,83,810	90,07,625
Cash Credits on do. do.	67,91,856	70,22,517
Loans do. do. do.	60,60,850	70,49,935
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	..	..
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,67,96,525	1,70,60,417
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,949 Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	3,92,949	3,92,949
Stamps &c. ...	21,829	22,184
Bullion ...	—	..
Cash Balances with other Banks...	166	2,65,532
Cash and Currency Notes ...	1,30,67,519	1,41,27,438
Rs. ...	5,27,49,507	5,49,48,597

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 13 as compared with the statement of February 6, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 6. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 13. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c. ...	1,75,08,729	8	7	1,79,84,025	2	11
Other Deposits, &c. ...	4,64,44,457	4	9	4,36,69,126	13	11
Bank Post Bills, &c. ...	9,14,060	0	9	5,51,403	14	10
Sundries ...	22,34,220	11	11	22,83,560	12	3
Rs.	9,27,01,467	10	0	9,00,88,116	11	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	51,09,312	0	0	52,63,819	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,61,174	0	0	49,91,971	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,75,29,756	5	5	1,52,61,637	0	1
Credits on do.	1,13,08,902	5	10	1,18,99,494	5	11
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	2,59,51,348	11	0	2,50,81,891	14	3
Balances with other Banks	45,281	6	7	6,95,972	1	5
Bullion ...	1,496	15	1	1,041	15	4
Dead Stock ...	12,86,648	11	1	12,90,579	5	11
Stamps ...	9,026	3	6	8,508	12	6
Sundries ...	18,11,053	14	10	17,90,901	9	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	70,39,694	14	3	68,95,362	11	3
Do. at Branches ...	1,75,47,775	2	5	1,68,98,936	15	11
Rs.	9,27,01,467	10	0	9,00,88,116	11	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 13, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	3,77,231	Inc.
Do. at Branches ...	98,061	do.
Other Deposits ...	27,75,330	Dec.
Post Bills ...	3,62,656	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	90,307	Inc.
Loans ...	22,65,119	Dec.
Accounts of Credit ...	5,90,592	Inc.
Mercantile Bills ...	8,69,457	Dec.
Cash at Head Office ...	1,44,332	do.
Do. at Branches ...	6,48,838	do.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 18th February, 1894.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...	29·907
Temperature of the Air...	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	69·3
Dew Point ...	65·3
Relative humidity of Air...	0·658
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)...	71·7
General Directions of wind* ...	NNE, N, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...	241

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MIDDLETON—February 18, at Torquay, Maria, the dearly loved wife of W. H. Middleton. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EMERY—February 17, at Abbotsbury, Teynampet, Madras the wife of Fred W Emery, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—SANDWITH—February 15, at St Paul's Cathedral Calcutta, by the Venerable Archdeacon Welbore Macarthy, Albert Burmingham Miller, son of the late Robert Miller, Sergeant-at-law, to Helen Boye, daughter of G H Dunlop Sandwith, of Coniston, Whitstable, Kent.

DEATH.

BROOM—February 14, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr Mark Broom, Pensioned Port Officer, Ganjam, aged 66 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

IT is unfortunate, to say the least of it, that Miss Soondrabai Powar, who has so thrilled audiences at home by her recital of the horrors of the opium trade, is unable owing to illness to repeat some of these sensational recitals to the members of the Royal Commission. It seems from Mr. Alexander's statement to the Commission yesterday that Miss Powar was previously reluctant to appear before the Commission—when she could she wouldn't, and when she would she couldn't, as the old couplet says. Mr. Alexander proposed to read a memorandum giving her views on the question, but Sir James Lyall raised the very obvious objection, that a lady who had made such extraordinary declarations as Miss Soondrabai has done—declarations which he characterised as full of the gravest exaggeration—should not be allowed to put in written evidence upon which she could not be cross-examined. This view was approved by the Commission, but Lord Brassey—whose consideration for witnesses is beyond praise—found a way for Mr. Alexander by asking him for the *ex-parte* document for the purpose of having it circulated amongst the members of the Commission, who would afterwards decide whether it should be printed in the appendix to the report. It is to be hoped that the reason which led the Commissioners to refuse to receive a document upon which the writer could not be cross-examined, will lead them to exclude it from permanent record in the appendix to the report. The Commission had to exclude a statement made by Mr. Handbury, a well-known merchant, who has had great experience in China, and who has disappointed his prohibitionist friends by failing to turn up to give oracular evidence. Mr. Alexander could not obtain his evidence in London as he was just on the way to China and apparently Mr. Handbury did not think it worth his while to stop at Bombay on his way back to give evidence in support of a discredited agitation. Lord Brassey reminded Mr. Alexander that Mr. Handbury could give the public an opportunity of learning his views through the medium of the newspaper press.

After deliberating half-an-hour in private, the Commission came to the conclusion that they had heard quite sufficient about the famous medical petition to form an opinion concerning its authenticity or otherwise. No suggestion of the nature of that opinion was given beyond Lord Brassey's remark that the document will be dealt with in the report. What the Commissioners will say concerning it cannot be a question of doubt to any intelligent observer who has read the evidence tendered day by day concerning the document. The way in which the signatures were procured may be gathered from the evidence which Dr. F. B. Seervai gave on the subject. He stated that while he was engaged with some patients about two years ago a man called upon him and handed him a sheet of paper from a number of similar ones with a few names on each, and asked him to sign it. In reply to the doctor's enquiries the man said it was for a very laudable object, being a petition against the evils of the opium habit in India. Dr. Seervai asked to see a copy of the document, but the man said it would be sent to him afterwards, he very properly objected to signing a petition and seeing it afterwards, and told the man that he could not sign until a copy of the document was placed before him. From that day Dr. Seervai heard no more of the petition until the circumstances connected with its production came so prominently before the public. If some of Dr. Seervai's fellow-practitioners had been equally careful before putting their names on a piece of paper having nothing upon it but two or three other signatures, they would have been saved the unpleasant necessity of repudiating their adhesion to one of the most exaggerated memorials ever penned for the beguilement of Parliament. So far as Dr. Ranina's own evidence went with regard to the signatures of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha and Dr. Khory, Lord Brassey briefly informed him that the Commissioners did not impugn his statements.

The Commission had before them yesterday a witness whose conscientious scruples in regard to opium has led him to resign a good appointment—that of commander of the P. and O. steamer Gwalior. Captain Blackburne's statement was as follows: "I have felt so exercised about my own responsibility in the matter, that I have felt led to resign the P. and O. Service, as the P. and O. are and have been for many years the principal carriers of the drug to China." Seeing that the Captain has had nearly a quarter of a century of seafaring life between England, India, and China, it is rather late in the day for his conscientious scruples to assert themselves. In reply to Mr. Pease, witness said he had nothing now to depend upon from a worldly point of view; he is, therefore, entitled to respect for the step he has taken. At the same time his evidence-in-chief and still more his cross-examination by Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, and Mr. Fanshawe show that the opinion which led to his resignation was based more on prohibitionist literature than on actual personal experience. For instance, "he had been informed" that many a rich Chinaman has been brought by opium to be a miserable beggar and thief, and that suicide by opium, especially amongst women, is of common occurrence. Undoubtedly opium is used for purposes of *felo de se*, but that is no reason why the people of India and China should be deprived of a domestic remedy, any more than that Captain Blackburne should not be allowed to use a knife, because it is occasionally used by a person weary of life for the purpose of cutting his own throat. Captain Blackburne had much to say upon the "gross and irreparable wrong done to China, by forcing the opium trade upon her," but when interrogated by Sir James Lyall, showed that his knowledge of "the terrible opium war for the purpose of forcing the drug on China" was of the most superficial kind. Captain Blackburne further stated that he had come a good deal in contact with the natives of India and China as members of his crew or as passengers at sea and labourers when in port. Then he made the significant statement that so far as the natives of India are concerned "he had no idea that were addicted to opium smoking" until about twelve months ago. This evidence makes it pretty certain that amongst the many natives of India with whom the Captain has come in contact not one of them was sufficiently injured by what the witness regards as a most degrading habit to attract his attention. Captain Blackburne said that some of the Chinese smokers he had seen looked "not unlike" the photographic specimens displayed in prohibitionist papers. To-day the Commission will record evidence for the last time. The inquiry has been so complete, that the Commissioners will have ample data upon which to base their conclusions.

A CASE which has been watched with much interest for the past two months was disposed of yesterday at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions. The circumstances under which Surgeon-Captain Pearse, of the Indian Medical Staff, was charged with causing the death of a native, have twice been thoroughly enquired into. On the 11th December, it will be remembered, Dr. Pearse with two military officers were out shooting at Fulta in Diamond Harbour. They crossed a stubble field and were passing a tank and some stacks, when some nine or ten men followed Dr. Pearse, who was a couple of hundred yards in advance of his friends. They shouted to him and suddenly blocked the way, gesticulating and assuming a threatening attitude. One of the men brandished a rope-end and made a feint at striking Dr. Pearse, who promptly picked up a piece of cocoanut bark and threw it at the aggressor. First taking the cartridges out of the gun he was carrying, Dr. Pearse asked the men what they wanted, and assuring them he did not wish to harm them or anything belonging to them, warned them that if they obstructed him further he would strike his aggressor. One of the men dared him to strike, and as the others pressed on him he replaced the cartridges in his gun. No sooner had he done this than one of the men struck him with a piece of rope, and as he ran to get clear of them they pelted him with sticks, stones, and mud, and anything they could lay their hands on. Twice he was hit in the back as he ran back to the stubble field, where still finding himself pressed he turned round and faced his pursuers, who still pelted him. Having again warned them, he put the gun to his shoulder and fired at the ground to frighten them. Though Dr. Pearse saw no one fall and did not know he had hurt any one it transpired that a villager, named Koochi Khan, was struck by some of the pellets and died from the effects of the wounds. Dr. Pearse after firing hastened back to rejoin his companions who were also assaulted and attacked, though they were not near him when the conflict took place. The three of them were surrounded by natives, who threatened them with sticks, ropes, and sickles, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. At the time Dr. Pearse removed the cartridges from his gun there were but nine or ten men, and he wished to let them understand that he meant to use the gun as a club in case of necessity. When he replaced them and fired, there were something like thirty, and Dr. Pearse says he feared a general attack. Had they done so his life would not have been worth a moment's purchase, for it is notorious that once a native begins using a weapon of any kind he never knows when to leave off. Dr. Pearse's story was not contradicted in any particular except in one, the story of the villagers being that Dr. Pearse deliberately raised his gun and shot Koochi Khan. Fortunately the other officers were able to disprove this as they saw the occurrence. They too had been molested, one of them receiving a blow on the shoulder with a sickle and his gun being unloaded, was grabbed out of his hand. Never was a plea of self-defence more clearly sustainable than in this. No man in his senses would have shot another in such circumstances unless he had been hard pressed and forced to defend himself. All three officers denied having given any provocation to the villagers, who appear to have wantonly attacked them, their only excuse being, that the officers being in rough shikari clothing, they were unable to recognise them as officers and believed them to be soldiers, who, they feared, might create a disturbance and possibly shoot domestic birds or animals. So clearly did the merits of the case present themselves to the magistrate of Alipore that he dismissed the case on the first hearing. But in order to have the matter more thoroughly sifted, the Sessions judge ordered a fresh inquiry and directed Dr. Pearse to be formally tried. The case came up before the Calcutta Sessions, and the Public Prosecutor, entering a "nolle prosequi," the presiding judge directed a verdict of acquittal, and Dr. Pearse was accordingly discharged.

THE latest return of Mineral Production in India had become ancient history before it was published, for, though, it came to hand yesterday the statements it contains are but "corrected up to December 31 1892." The gold industry was then the most interesting among those connected with mineralogy. Two gold mines were being worked in the Lohardugga district of Bengal in 1891, says the report, but the results of the operations were not known as those in charge of the mines did not allow them to become public. Mining operations were also started in 1891 at the Rajgir hills in Patna, but were discontinued, as also were many others about that time, for every one was seized with the gold mania and started looking for gold in places where none was ever seen. Speculative enterprises were, it is recorded, started in certain places of the Madras Presidency, but they were still in the prospecting stage when the report was written, and no gold had yet been found. The operations in Coimbatore were temporarily suspended for want of funds, while in the Nilgiris at the end of the year there were three companies, one of which, however, has since been suspended. In South-East Wynaad, the industry had already been decayed; the workings in the Seoni district had been abandoned and those at Bilaspur proved fruitless. In Sambalpur it had been found that no large veins exist. The auriferous tracts in Mysore are flourishing or none would have been so sanguine as to take leases in such extensive plots as is reported. In Hyderabad gold is found in paying quantities, and there is reason to believe that success will crown the efforts which are being made in prospecting in Burma.

CONSIDERING that the Surat Municipality was established as long as forty-two years ago, it might fairly be expected that the citizens would have gained confidence in its working. Possibly the majority have, but a very formidable minority use none but uncomplimentary adjectives in speaking of the Municipality. But judged from the usual standard of mofussil Municipalities, the Surat institution will hold its own whether in the regularity of the attendances of its members or the manner in which it discharges its duties. An inspection of the Municipal finances of the past year shows a falling off in octroi and toll receipts. The new system of taxation will doubtless restore the financial equilibrium, when, having received Government sanction, it is put into force. The Municipality finds itself compelled to abolish the octroi on firewood, bricks, rafters, bamboos, metal, and piece-goods, in order to encourage trade in these commodities. The consumption of all with the exception of metals was last year below the standard laid down by Government. The compiler of the Administration Report exclaims in despair that "Surat was no doubt once an emporium of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind, afterwards of the district; but alas! its trade has declined on account of the heavy octroi levied in articles of trade." The incidence of octroi per head of population is upward of twenty annas, and naturally when merchants can place their goods where there are fewer restrictions they will do so. The accounts of the current year will no doubt be shown in a much more satisfactory condition for the house-tax will more than compensate for any deficiency from other sources of income.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND and Mr. T. S. Pyne, it appears, received their "command" to Osborne so suddenly that they had not time to provide themselves with the habiliments that it seems are *de rigueur* when one has the high honour of dining with Her Majesty. They accordingly had to appear before the Sovereign in ordinary evening dress. It was quite understood that Sir Mortimer was to be the guest of the Queen before his departure to India, but the inclusion of Mr. Pyne in the invitation was a pleasant surprise to that gentleman, who, it is gratifying to remark, does not seem to have had his head turned by all the marks of consideration bestowed upon him since his return to this country. No one grudges him his good fortune, for apart from the remarkable amount of civilizing work he has been able to accomplish in so short a time in the Afghan capital, it is universally recognised that the indirect political services he has rendered to the Government of India and through the Government of India, to the British Empire, are deserving of the greatest credit. Should he succeed in bringing about a visit to England of the Amir or his sons it will be another feather in his cap. At a great International Congress held in England not very long ago the English Secretaries were, to their amusement, anxiously requested by the devoted wives of eminent *savants*, summoned like Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr. Pyne to Osborne, to say whether their spouse's garments were smart enough to wear in the presence of Royalty!

The s. s. Clyde, with the outward Engligh mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Saturday next. The s. s. Australia with the outward Australian mails left at the same time.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will arrive from Poona at 5-30 a.m., to-morrow (railway time), and will leave for Karachi by the B. I. steamer Kapurthala, sailing on or about the 25th idem.

MR. A. G. GELL, who arrived from England by the last mail, took charge of his office as Deputy Commissioner of Police yesterday after office hours, from Mr. Crummy, who reverted to his old appointment as Superintendent of Police, E. Division.

THE troops in garrison, except the Royal Artillery assembled on the General Parade Ground yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock. Two brigades were formed and they were composed as follows: First Brigade: 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Leinster Regiment and 13th Bombay Infantry. Second Brigade: 1st North Lancashire Regiment. 5th Bombay Light Infantry and 21st Bombay Infantry, each brigade being commanded by a Senior officer.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th January 1894 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 216,895 maunds with an increase of Rs. 32,886 in the earnings.

THE annual convocation of the Bombay University for the presentation of degrees to the new graduates takes place in the Framji Cowasji University Hall, this evening, at 5-15. H. E. Lord Harris, Chancellor of the University, will preside. The usual convocation address will be delivered by Dr. Bhandarkar, the vice-Chancellor.

THE Punjab Government has decided to keep Marsden, who shot his wife, son, and daughter in a fit of temporary insanity at Dalhousie, under medical supervision, and the Superintendent of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum has been asked to accommodate him as a dangerous criminal lunatic, who is sane, except when excited.

IF Lord Elgin wishes to satisfy himself as to the truth of the contention that Simla and the "exodus" interfere with the progress of important measures, writes the *Englishman*, let him turn to the files on the reorganisation of the Army Corps. There is really no reason why the scheme should not be in working order by the 1st of April, but we are aware that from the start such a proposal was hopeless. It will be the old farce of blaming the home authorities, but the fact remains that not a stroke of work was done until December, whereas the whole subject might easily have been discussed and finished before the offices left Simla. The cry, as usual, was "Nothing can be done till we meet in Calcutta," to be followed as faithfully with, "We can do nothing here: we must wait for the quiet of Simla." A question in the House of Commons, if not in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, might accelerate the progress of the measure.

ETAH is a district in the Agra Commissionership. The District Judge of Manipur exercises civil jurisdiction over it. For purposes of criminal appeals and sessions trials it is a part of the Farrukhabad. Sessions Division. Occasionally the Sessions Judge of Aligarh goes shares with his learned brother of Farrukhabad in the disposal of the criminal work. The people who are held under this divided sway are not an easy lot to deal with. The town itself is away from the railway line. Despite the best efforts of the local authorities—and the present Magistrate enjoys the reputation of being a strong and efficient District Officer—the district contributes in no small degree to swell the crime statistics of the Provinces. All the five Magistrates with first-class powers find sufficient work to keep them well engaged, and yet crime diminishes not. The cases committed to the Court of Session go on increasing, and still the Etah Sessions are held only once in three months, while the Farrukhabad Sessions are held once a month. It appears to be time then that the rules regarding the disposal of the Etah Sessions cases were re-considered. The number of criminal appeals from Etah, which also are heard by the Sessions Judge of Farrukhabad, was greater last year than that from Farrukhabad. A reference to the appendices to the High Court's Criminal Statements will show that the present system of the distribution of work calls for reform.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Planter* writes:—I believe souvenir of the Amban's visit, in the shape of a Thibetan pony, is wandering about the station at large. It appears that the erring animal was presented to Mr. Hart, who had passed it on to Mr Harrison of Lebong. It was to have run at the last Julpaigurie meeting, but shortlybefore the races came off, the creature decamped, and has probably rejoined the Amban's suite by this time.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MEETING OF ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Anarchist Club "Autonomie"—which the police made a raid upon last Friday—to protest against the execution of Vaillant. All nationalities were represented, and the speakers advocated that they should emulate Vaillant and other authors of bomb outrages.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

A meeting of about three thousand people was held in Trafalgar Square, yesterday, to protest against the action of the Lords in regard to the Parish Councils Bill, many Liberal members of the Commons, including Mr. Dadabhoy Naorojee spoke. A resolution was passed that Government should insist upon the restoration of the deleted clauses, and the abolition of the House of Lords was also urged.

THE COLLISION AT WARINA.

The French official despatch from Sierra Leone regarding the collision between the French and English at Warina, explains that it was due to the deception of a native chief, who made each force believe that the other consisted of Sofas.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

There is a serious hitch in the negotiations between Russia and China regarding the Pamirs and a satisfactory conclusion is now considered improbable.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Clyde, with the outward English mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay, at noon to-day, and the s.s. Australia for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

MICROPHONE EXPERIMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Last night very successful experiments were made with the microphone, by which conversation was carried on between the Central Telegraph Office here and the office at Nagpur, about 760 miles distant. Words, whistling, noises, etc., were very clearly heard.

THE SILVER QUESTION: A NEW AGITATION.

At a meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the 23rd instant, Mr. Robert Steel will move and Mr. James Stevenson will second the following resolution:—"That Government be addressed to the effect that in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce the legislation of June last has failed to accomplish the results expected from it; that it has disturbed and injured agriculture and commerce by adding a new element of uncertainty to all operations, by depriving our currency of its automatic character which can alone admit of freedom and elasticity of commerce, and that has the time arrived, when the best interests of the country demand that the Mints shall be re-opened to the free coinage of silver."

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN ASSAM.

A big storm raged yesterday at Ganhati in Assam. Severe damage was done by hail and rain. A Government ferry boat was caught in the storm and capsized, and sixty people, ten of whom were sepoys, are reported to have been drowned.

THE COMING BUDGET.

It is stated that the Budget will be published on the 22nd March, and will show a deficit of three and-a-half crores.

THE DIAMOND HARBOUR SHOOTING CASE.

DR. PEARSE ACQUITTED.

Dr. Pearse was arraigned at the Sessions to-day, charged with the murder of Koochi Khan, and with doing a rash and negligent act by committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder in what is known as the Diamond Harbour shooting case. The Crown prosecutor entered a "nolle prosequi," which the court held should operate as an acquittal.

Dr. Pearse was thereupon acquitted and discharged.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 19.

Mula Shavdas Kardia, a cultivator of Kajli, was examined. He identified five out of the accused as striking the Bavas on the Agashi. Kava Karson, another cultivator of Kajli, was next examined. He identified two out of the accused as striking near the Chhapri and ten as striking the Bavas on the Agashi. Ishwar Vishwanath, a Brahmin mehta of a Patan Memon merchant was next examined. He identified fifteen out of the accused as breaking Bhuria Bava's compound wall and throwing stones. His examination was not concluded when the court rose.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombasa left here yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay, via Lamu and Mombassa, on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57¼
Bar Silver	29 1/8

THERMOMETER REDINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 18.

10 p.m.	74·2

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	79·1
4 p.m.	78·4

THE *Stirling Journal*, commenting on Lord Elgin's arrival in India, says:—"We in England have every reason to desire Lord Elgin's success, because India is more important than any party consideration. Moreover, it would be pleasant to think that Mr. Gladstone's very small remnant in the Peers includes one or two men of something not unlike ability. But it would be idle and wicked to deny that the chances are all against Lord Elgin's success. The whole discontent of India has greeted his coming with joy; and the complaints from every Adullam in the empire of Lord Landsdowne's want of sympathy (which is, being interpreted, mischief) from Lord Elgin. In a word, he is expected to play the game of Mr. Ilbert and Lord Ripon. We hope that he will not: but we fear that he may. Now, if ever, India needs a statesman, what with the rupee difficulty and possible trouble on the frontier. Lord Elgin's appointment is probably the most cynical of all Mr. Gladstone's recent cynicisms."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

IT has seemed quite like old times this week. The *Pall Mall* after several more or less unsuccessful attempts to create a great sensation, managed, two days ago, to get up a really big boom, one not unworthy the traditions of that enterprising paper or the fame of its former Editor, Mr. W. T. Stead. When the news of "Mr. Gladstone's Resignation" and the "Grave Political Crisis" was flashed across the Atlantic, the bosom of that prince of boomers must have swollen with pride at the thought that something of the old spirit remained in the journal, which he at least succeeded in making notorious. Everything has had to give place to this scare—Mr. Chamberlain's animated onslaught at Stourbridge; his *debut*, the next day, at a Conservative Club, in Birmingham, under the presidency of one of those favourites of Fortune who, as he used to say in his "Radical days," toil not neither do they spin, the *Speaker's* canard about a Unionist scheme for creating five great National Councils and for abolishing "the Castle," Mr. John Redmond's threat to move amendments to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, these and other topics—even the continued uneasiness in Egypt—have only occupied a secondary place in the public mind. The first intimation I received of the "crisis" was conveyed to me by a Fleet Street acquaintance, a cautious Scotchman. "Is it really true," he asked, "that Mr. G. has thrown up the sponge?" And then he told me that the *Pall Mall* had got out "placards containing the startling words quoted above. Though a Unionist, he explained that he had not thought the intimation worth a penny, and muttered something about the collapse of the Harness Case, as if there was in his mind some connection between the two things. Not being so sceptical as my friend, I purchased a copy of the *Pall Mall*, and my first thought was an amateur has done this. I do not so much refer to the extraordinary type, which as one writer says, must have excited the jealousy of the "contents bill," and which Lord Rosebery declared was the only remarkable thing about the announcement as to the wording. The chief of the *Pall Mall* staff, though he is not without repute in politics, is new to journalism. An older journalistic hand might have refrained from publishing intelligence of such a character immediately it reached him, for I do not agree with those who insinuate that it was invented for advertising purposes—and he certainly would not have sent it forth in such a crude form. "Never give your reasons" has an applicability outside the courts of law. To mention as one of the chief causes of the step the Prime Minister is supposed to have taken that he is "deeply disappointed at the rejection of the Home Rule Bill and at the opposition which the Parish Councils Bill has encountered" would alone justify the rather sarcastic allusions of the *Times* to persons of common-sense and to the "transparently uninspired paragraph." If Mr. Gladstone is "disappointed" at what the peers did with his Irish scheme, and at what they are doing with Mr. Fowler's measure, he is almost the only man in the country of whom that could be said. The House of Lords treated the Home Rule Bill precisely as every one expected, and the same is true of the amendments that they are now making on the Parish Councils Bill. If any recent event in politics more than another has "disappointed" the octogenarian Premier, it must have been the uncompromising manner in which the refusal of his Government to recognise in their Employers' Liability Bill the principle of contracting-out was assailed by his special friend and supporter Lord Stanmore (better known as Sir Arthur Gordon) as well as by another of his most recent creations, Lord Farrer. Nine out of ten persons one met on Wednesday, whatever their political views or predilections regarded the *Pall Mall* story as entirely unauthentic, but many of them began to think "there must be something in it," after they read the characteristically involved denial that subsequently came from Biarritz. The *Pall Mall* in defending itself from the charges hurled at it right and left naturally shelters itself behind this curious piece of Gladstonese. "If our statement was absolutely unfounded, why did not Mr. Gladstone say so. Surely if we have said what is untrue, it was easy for him to say so." This is all very well as far as it goes, but that is not very far. It would be easy for a plain man to give a simple and unequivocal contradiction to any falsehoods concerning him, but the veriest tyro in politics knows that Mr. Gladstone's "explanations" always leave the thing explained more mysterious than ever. It would not be safe to infer very much from the communique sent to the press by Sir Algernon West, but obviously and unmistakably written by Mr. Gladstone. Those with whom the wish is father to the thought read into his enigmatical sentences a confession that he intended to retire into private life at once, others to whom his disappearance from the political arena would also be a matter of rejoicing do not go so far as this, but contend that Mr. Gladstone's admissions as to his decaying powers—they say that he, the most industrious reader of our time, for the last year or so, has hardly been able to read a book—must damage and discourage the Ministerialists who have impatiently silenced anybody who dared to suggest that he was not as capable of controlling the affairs of the Empire as a man of twenty years his junior would be; a section of Mr. Gladstone's followers courageously maintain that he "has only said on this occasion what he has said again and again before;" while another portion of the Liberal party represented by so influential an organ as the *Manchester Guardian*, frankly admits that the form of the denial is disappointing. "We should have preferred," says the leading provincial paper, "something more uncompromising." Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting of his constituents after the appearance of the *Pall Mall* rumour, but before the official "denial," emphatically expressed the opinion that the Government would not dissolve until obliged to do so, while Mr. Marjoribanks, the chief Liberal whip, in a speech at Ayton, last night, scouted the idea of an appeal to the country before the House of Commons has passed a considerable number of measures. There is, however, an impression abroad that the General Election is nearer than Mr. Marjoribanks implies. People who ought to be well-informed tell me that Mr. Gladstone, in spite of the apparent acquiescence of the country in the defeat of his Home Rule Bill, is still as enthusiastic on the subject of trying to settle the Irish question as ever, that he thinks it is his mission to provide the sister isle with autonomy before he seeks "relief from public cares," and that with this view he is disposed to have another trial of strength with his opponents while he yet is able to bear the strain of Parliamentary life. This I heard before we received the Biarritz message, and some persons may find confirmation in this forecast by the statement credited by one of the news agencies this afternoon to a prominent member of the Administration that unless an unforeseen contingency occurs, the coming struggle between the two parties for mastery will take place in the spring. Whether it be true, as is often contended, that Mr. Gladstone cares little for any item in the Newcastle Programme, one need not be a thought-reader to see that the right hon. gentleman might be glad to bring his official career to a termination before, say, the Welsh Church is disestablished. For political reasons he may approve of the attack on the Anglican establishment on the Principality; but his heart can hardly be in the work. There are politicians, too, who think that he shrinks from leading the attack on the hereditary chamber, and they see in the "West rescript" a hint to the House of Lords to surrender before it is too late.

There is a good deal of gossip and speculation current as to how the *Pall Mall* got hold of its apocryphal story. The other Conservative organs do not love the *Pall Mall*, because it is being run by an American millionaire, and is, they think, rather too much given to flaunting in the face of the public the fact that it is got up "regardless of expense." One of its evening contemporaries boldly asserts that Mr. Aston's sheet has been made the victim of a hoax; and another wants to know why, if a news lad is liable to fine or imprisonment for calling out false news, a newspaper editor should not be subject to a penalty for publishing it. The most probable explanation of the resignation story is to the effect that it was brought from Biarritz by a "certain amiable gossip well known in political circles," and was based on some chance observations Mr. Gladstone let fall as to his growing weariness of the political conflict, and need of more rest. The rumour was current in some of the clubs before it was published by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and it is said that it was hawked round to the London editors by a certain individual who asked £500 for his information. All of the papers declined it, except the organ of the Yankee plutocrat.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been unfortunate lately in other ways than in being made the medium of false intelligence. It has as I have indicated lost its case in the proceedings against Messrs. Harness M'Cully and Hollier, of the Medical Battery Company, Limited, for conspiracy to defraud. The *Pall Mall* has been trying to emulate Mr. Labouchere, who has carried on, through *Truth*, a very successful, if costly, crusade against big swindles. But the first case that has been taken into the law-courts through the agency of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under its new auspices, has completely broken down. The conspiracy to defraud was, as your readers are aware, in connection with the sale of the "electropathic belt," which the prosecution alleged to be worthless. But as a number of people, including Miss Jessie Bond, the actress, gave evidence that they had derived benefit from wearing the belts, Mr. Hannay, the Marlborough Street Police Magistrate, held that there was no chance of a conviction if the case went to a jury, and accordingly discharged the defendants. Mr. Harness had entered an action for libel against the *Pall Mall Gazette* before the police court proceedings were commenced, and it is expected that the libel case will now go on.

Another action with which the *Pall Mall* has had a good deal to do is at present proceeding in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. It relates to what is known as the "Cordite Scandal," and is of considerable scientific interest. The plaintiffs are Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, and the defendant, nominally, is Dr. William Anderson, Government Director of Ordnance. The action is really brought against the Government for infringing Mr. Nobel's patent "ballistite," by the manufacture of a similar explosive, to which the name "cordite was given. The case is expected to occupy the court for some time. There is a long array of eminent counsel engaged on both sides, including the Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of the Government, and many scientific experts are to give evidence.

While touching upon law-court cases, it may be noted that Mr. Monson, the "hero" of the Ardlamont trial, has lost his case against the Messrs. Tussauds, on appeal. He sought to restrain the two firms of Tussauds, wax-work proprietors, from exhibiting his "portrait model" in wax at their London and Birmingham Exhibitions. The Divisional Court had granted interim injunction to restrain the defendants from exhibiting the effigies. Against these they appealed, and the Higher Court has reversed the judgment. Some new facts came out in the evidence, and these the Appeal Court, presided over by Lord Holsbury, considered gave a different complexion to the case. It seems that the gun and some clothes of Monson's had been sold to the Messrs. Tussauds for purposes of exhibition by a man, named Tottenham, who had had financial relations with him, and the judges held that there was evidence to show that Tottenham was Monson's agent in the matter and, therefore, plaintiff was a consenting party to the exhibition. The injunctions are accordingly dissolved. Mr. Monson has had quite a boom with his story of the Ardlamont case, giving what purport to be extracts from the diary of Scott, the missing man. This has been published as a pamphlet, and has had a large sale. There was considerable competition among periodicals of the lighter class for Monson's story, but he decided upon separate publication as likely to be most profitable.

The new factor in English politics, the "Independent Labour Party," opened its second annual conference in Manchester to-day. On a number of questions its members are at hopeless variance, but there is one upon which, in effect, they are likely to be agreed: that is, as to the purely socialistic programme which the party advocates. One of the principal planks of its platform is a bubble like the nationalisation of land, capital, and the implements of production and transport. Two proposals are to be made at the conference to change the name of the party, one being to call it the "Social Democratic Party," and another to call it "the Socialist Party."

There is expected not unnaturally to be a lively contest for the paid secretaryship, one of the candidates being the doughty Tom Mann, who seems to have the best chance of election. It is expected that the conference will follow the example of the Scottish branch of the party by adopting a resolution pledging its members to abstain from voting under any circumstances for nominees of the Liberal Conservative, Liberal Unionist, or Irish Nationalist parties. The leaders of the new party wish it to adopt a purely Ishmaelitish attitude in English politics.

The question whether Jabez Spencer Belfour, of Liberator Building Society Notoriety, will be brought to England and find himself in the grip of the English law is causing not a little discussion. The Federal Court of the Argentine Republic has granted a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which was applied for on his behalf, and it is directed to the Governor of Salta Gaol. The question of his extradition will have to be argued before the Argentine law courts, and it is feared that he may, after all, slip through the fingers of justice on some technical point or other. The recently concluded Extradition Treaty with Argentina has been published. It was negotiated some time back, and, therefore, does not, as was at one time reported, contain a special clause intended to meet Balfour's case. Moreover, it does not come into operation until the 9th instant. Two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have left for the River Plata with warrants and other documents to secure Balfour's extradition, if possible. There is still much destitution and suffering among the victims of the Liberator failure, and the committee which has charge of the relief fund is wanting at least £65,000 more to enable it to deal with the urgent cases!

In the February number of his magazine, Mr. A. J. Wilson, the City Editor of the *Standard*, returns to his attack on the old lady of Threadneedle Street, and loudly demands a drastic reform of the bank's management. He maintains that the board of directors are hopelessly oblivious to their own condition and incapacity. For twenty years they allowed an official to be their master, although the scandal of his stock-jobbing was well-known; and some of their number followed his example in becoming speculators on the Stock Exchange themselves. He does not think that Sir William Harcourt will be able to induce the directors to resume the publication of the bank's balance-sheets. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to endeavour to secure this, but Mr. Wilson asserts that the bank will resist tooth and nail any disclosure of its frequent poverty in the matter of bills of exchange.

Mr. Wilson goes on to make charges against other London banks, or what he calls "faking" their monthly balance-sheets. He says that from the beginning of each month, until near its close, every banker lends his means down to the last pound he dare spare. Then, at the month's end, the night the balance-sheet is made up for publication, loans are called in from the market, and the cash at the bank is raised to a presentable total. This is popularly known as "calling in money for window dressing purposes." Mr. Wilson denies that he has received any information from discharged or dismissed clerks. His second article will not remove the general impression that he is a little too reckless in his criticisms.

Yesterday the directors of the Bank of England reduced the official rate of discount from 3 per cent., at which it has stood since 5th October last, to 2½ per cent. The London banks have followed with notices that their rate of interest in deposits is reduced to 1 per cent. The plethora of money does not look as if the anticipated trade revival were making business very brisk at present. The Bank reserve stands at the unusually high figure of £19,739,000. There has been a reactionary movement in the stock markets during the last day or two, and they are generally flat. The passage of the American Tariff Bill by the House of Representatives by the unexpectedly large majority of 63 (203 to 140) will have a stimulating influence on trade across the Atlantic. Should the Bill pass the Senate there is likely to be a smart demand for British wares, and a revival in America will react beneficially on our markets.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unvalla, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Ballaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dharmaji, Sandernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF BOMBAY.

Priority was granted to the consideration of the proposal from Dr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee appointed to suggest means of improving the zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction should be given to the grant of Rs. 500 to the debit of the Victoria Gardens fund to meet the expenses of the Superintendent of the zoological collection at Calcutta. In moving the proposition Dr. Cowasji said that the Superintendent who was invited from Calcutta was an expert and would advise the Committee on the subject of improving the collection in Bombay. The Zoological Society of Calcutta was asked to lend the services of the officer, which was agreed to. The services of the Superintendent was placed at their disposal for a fortnight next month.

The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Banks, was carried unanimously.

CHAWL FOR BIGGARIES.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committe, dated the 24th January last, as under:—

"The letter No. 22211, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, to the Secretary, be forwarded to the Corporation, with a recommendation that sanction be given (1) to the leasing, from the Port Trust, of 4,000 square yards or thereabouts, of land situate between Cambay and Bassein Streets, for a period of about fifteen months at a rental of Rs. 504 per annum, for the construction thereon of a temporary chawl for biggaris of the Health Department, pending the building of their chawl at Bori Bunder, as sanctioned by the Corporation's Resolution No. 12246 of 16th February, 1893; (2) to the construction of the temporary chawls at a cost of Rs. 3,268 as per details submitted with the letter. This amount together with the rent of the land for the first month, being debitable to surplus cash balance."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the necessary sanction was accorded.

NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION AT MAHIM.

Consideration was given to letter No. 22639, dated 23rd January, 1894, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction of the Corporation to the leasing, from Government, of 506·13 square yards of land, occupied by the new fire brigade station at Mahim, at a rental of Rs. 42-2-8 per annum.

In the letter the Commissioner stated that the new fire brigade station at Mahim had been erected on a part of a very little used public garden. He had ascertained since the building was complete that the garden was held on a ninety-nine years' lease from Government at a nominal rent of one rupee, and that the lease provided that the ground should not be diverted to any other purpose without the sanction of the lessor. Government proposed to charge rent for the area occupied by the fire brigade station, at 16 pies a square yard, equal to Rs. 42-2-8 per annum. It was evident there was no option but to accept the terms which were reasonable, and the rent must be charged annually in the Fire Brigade Budget.

Mr. Cotton proposed that the necessary sanction should be given.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that a vote of censure be passed on Municipal officers concerned for neglecting to bring to the notice of the Commissioner the fact that no part of the garden could in the least be diverted from use as a garden.

Dr. De Monte, in seconding the proposition, remarked that it was a pity that a garden should have been spoiled in that fashion. The entrance to the gardens had been stopped by the erection of the new building, and at present there was no entrance left to go into the garden. If the fire brigade station had not been there the gardens might have been improved, but that was now impossible, as the building came in the way. He was of opinion that the Municipal officers concerned deserved to be censured for their negligence in not bringing the matter to the notice of the Commissioner.

Mr. Roughton considered that the proper time to say anything in the matter was not the present one but that it was the time when the building was erected. He believed that they were getting too lax about the system of voting censure on persons or persons unknown. It was not, he submitted, due to the dignity of the Corporation to come forward with a vote of censure on an officer whom they did not know. He could not understand why the Corporation should waste their half or three-quarters-of-an-hour in discussing a question which involved an expenditure of Rs. 42 only. It was a mistake, which they all, he thought, were liable to make.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the nominal rent of one rupee must have been debited in their account of the gardens, and the person who knew that such rent was paid ought to have brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted that the erection of the building was sanctioned by the Corporation, who at the time were fully aware that it would be built on the particular spot.

Dr. De Monte: I was not a member of the Corporation at the time.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha said that the Corporation had a right to criticise and express their opinion on matters involving even very small amounts.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal agreed with Mr. Wacha in his remarks.

Mr. Cotton observed that the Corporation had undoubtedly a perfect right to criticise the conduct of their officers, but they should take care that their votes of censure were not made very cheap and worthless.

Dr. Viegas expressed his intention to withdraw the amendment after the explanation he had heard from the Commissioner.

Mr. Carroll: What, after wasting three-quarters-of-an hour?

Mr. Wacha remarked that passing criticisms was not waste of time, it was on the contrary very good.

The President then asked the sense of the meeting as to whether Dr. Viegas should be permitted to withdraw the amendment. (Cries of "No, no.")

The question being put to the vote, a majority of the Councillors allowed the amendment to be withdrawn.

LADY FRERE'S BUST.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Banks begged to call the attention of the Corporation of Lady Frere's bust in the Victoria Gardens. He said that he presumed there were two of his honorable colleagues who occasionally walked in the Victoria Gardens for purposes of contemplation, exercise, and, perhaps, to a mild extent, instruction. If so they could have hardly failed to notice under a Greek temple sort of erection the bust of a lady apparently with her throat cut, and otherwise sadly used as to her face. "Approach and read for thou canst read the lay," and they would find engraved below that it was a bust of Lady Frere, erected to her memory by the Bombay people, and that it had been mutilated by a vandal. In its present condition he ventured to think that the honorable gentlemen present would consider it neither the best or the correct or a credit to the Victoria Gardens; so he supposed that it should be removed to the adjacent museum, where in its sad and mutilated condition it would at least find congenial surroundings. The thought that a duplicate bust should be placed in the gardens, or perhaps what would be more suitable for a garden, a handsome vase with a medallion in low relief of Lady Frere, which might appropriately be called "The Lady Frere Memorial Vase" and he would further add that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to report as to the probable cost of a duplicate bust and a memorial vase.

Mr. Hamilton, in seconding the proposition, said the memory of Lady Frere was held in veneration, not only by the people of Bombay, but those of the whole of the presidency. The lady had done a good deal for the city, and they should not hesitate to spend a little money for the restoration of her bust to its original condition. A copy of the bust, which had been spoilt by some scoundrel, who remained unpunished, might be easily obtained from Europe and placed on the pedestal.

Mr. Wacha supported the proposition remarking that the bust of the lady who was held in high esteem by the native society not only of this city but of the whole Presidency should be repaired and if that could not be done might be replaced as an exceptional case. It should not be made a precedent. Somebody might blow up the statue of their friend Sir Richard Temple and they might be asked to replace it. (Laughter.) They would not do that, but exception must be made in the case of the lady who took special interest in the welfare and well-being of the native community. He suggested that when a new bust was replaced it might be surrounded by a handsome railing.

Mr. Roughton moved an amendment that the question of maintenance of Lady Frere's bust should be referred to the Commissioner for report as to the best manner in which the monument could be restored and the probable cost of doing it.

Mr. Nanu Kothare seconded the amendment which on a division was carried by 17 votes against 12.

ANALYSES OF THE AIR.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak proposed that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of analyses of the air of Bombay for a period of twelve months being supplied to the Corporation at such periods as might in the opinion of the Health Officer be desirable.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

SITE FOR A SCHOOL.

On the motion of Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare the Corporation resolved that in reply to their letter the Joint Schools Committee be informed that there was no objection to a plot of Municipal land at Haines Road, measuring 1,136 square yards being reserved as a site for a Byculla Vernacular School, and that the ground would be sold to the Committee at the rate of Rs. 5 per yard.

OPERATIONS AT THE SAKARBAI HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the following was recorded:—Letter to the President, No. 47, Educational Department, dated 9th January 1894, from Mr. Acting Secretary Whitworth, forwarding Government Resolution No. 45, same Department and same date (on the question as to the performance of operations in the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital attached to the Bombay Veterinary College), and requesting that for the portion, marginally quoted, in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 1671, same department, dated 12th August 1893, the following may be substituted:—"The college, however, is much hampered in giving practical instruction. The Society prohibits castration being performed in its hospital, and professors and pupils have in consequence to walk to Sewri Lazaretto. This arrangement is highly inconvenient and conducive to the interest of neither of the pupils of the college, nor of the animals to be operated on, which have to be taken to the Lazaretto and brought back to the Hospital, a journey of nearly three miles."

The Corporation then adjourned until next Monday.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. M. S. BRUNKER, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to "A" Battery.

LIEUTENANT A. J. MALING, 16th Lancers, proceed home to join the Army Service Corps.

LIEUTENANT G. P. CAMPBELL, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT W. HUDSON, 2-5th Gurkhas, is appointed to the 22nd Madras Infantry, on exchanging into the Madras Army.

MAJOR S. A. E. HICKSON, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Meerut to the Jubbulpore Division, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT E. M. MORRIS, Devonshire Regiment, joins the Controller's Office, Rawalpindi, for a course of instruction in Paymaster's duties.

LIEUTENANT A. B. R. HILDEBRAND, Royal Engineers is transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Department Meerut Command.

CAPTAINS W. K. HARDY and G. F. White, Royal Artillery, have been appointed to No. 6 Company Southern Division, and the 52nd Field Battery, respectively, on promotion.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of Lee-Metford ammunition to British corps at the rate of Rs. 50 per 1,000 rounds, subject to a maximum limit of 20,000 rounds annually for each regiment or battalion. All payment ammunition required by regiments in excess of 20,000 rounds is to be paid for at full cost price; imported ammunition being charged for at current rates of exchange.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenants C. Venner, 10th Bengal Infantry; O. C. Argles, 5th Bengal Infantry, and W. C. Anderson, 2nd Gurkhas, to England, for 12 months on private affairs; Lieutenant J. R. Longley, East Surrey Regiment to India, for 6 months on private affairs; Lieutenant A. G. de V. Chichester, 28th Punjab Infantry, to England, for 12 months; and Lieutenant R. W. D. Bellew, 16th Lancers, to Ceylon, for 42 days, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction at the centres noted where they are to report themselves on the 7th March 1894:—Kasauli.—Captain D. E. Mocatta, 39th Garhwal Rifles; Captain P. Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry; Captain G. H. Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant A. R. Finlay, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant R. M. P. Swift, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. H. Bingley, 7th Bengal Infantry. Ranikhet.—Captain H. W. G. Graham, D.S.O., 5th Lancers; Captain G. F. Mockler, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain W. R. Minchin, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment; Lieutenant E. E. West, 5th Lancers; Lieutenant W. C. Hunter, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant J. K. O'Magher, 2nd Brttalion Royal Munster Fusiliers. Chakrata.—Captain E. de S. Smart, 1-5th Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant Hon'ble R. H. Marsham, 7th Hussars; Lieutenant C. M. Dixon, 16th Lancers; Lieutenant C. C. Cook, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant F. P. Webber, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the gentlemen who gave their evidence on Friday, before the Opium Commission, was one Mr. Gulabhai Durgaram Manchharam Mehtaji. That gentleman supported his credentials to appear before the Royal Commission by describing himself as sub-editor of the *Gujarati*, and an exponent of the opinions of educated natives, and said that "the Indians of the middle class look towards the Commission as appointed by the influence of English wine merchants and their sympathisers, with the deliberate motive of extending the use of alcohol by curtailing the use of opium in India." The person whose opinions he so graciously undertook to put forward were represented by him to be in favour of legislative measures for suppressing all use of opium except for medicinal purposes. Apart from the correctness or otherwise of the views Mr. Mehtaji expressed to the Commission, educated natives, except perhaps those among his personal friends, will resent that gentleman's assuming a representative character. Mr. Mehtaji may be one of the educated natives for aught I know—though I have failed to find his name in the University Calendar—but he is hardly justified in speaking before the Commission as their representative without their authority. The majority of educated natives are silent when they believe that they have nothing to say to the point; and they rather think it proper that the precious time of the Royal Commission should be better occupied in recording the evidence of gentlemen qualified to speak on the subject through having special opportunities of knowing something about opium, than in hearing mere useless platitudes which throw no light on the question.

Nobody would have objected if Mr. Mehtaji had said anything in his individual capacity, or as a representative of the *Gujerati*, of which he calls himself sub-editor, even though the English columns in that paper scarcely bear out all his statements; but he had certainly no right to foist in his own notions in a representative character and lower, though unconsciously, the educated natives in the eyes of the members of the Commission.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 17. A GRADUATE.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with the English mails of the 9th inst., left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Saturday. The Clyde, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. s. s. Australia, brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mrs. Penny, infant, and nurse; Mrs Woodwright, Mr. M.H. Mackenzie, Mr. R. K. Biernachi, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Langer, Mr. and Mrs. Boylan, Mr. H. Pickford, General Montgomery, Mrs. Jellet, infant, and nurse, Mr. E. R. Kay, Mr. W. R. Beauchamp, Mrs. Stopford, Miss Collins, Mr. Vernon Hill, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Crawford, Lieut. Jenkins, Mr. J. Robertson.

From Brindisi:—Mr. F. E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Drummond, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. J. Banks, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Price, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. E. B. Alexander, Mr. Vere Webb, Capt. G. F. Barttelot, Lieut. Waymouth Mr. Richard Pearce, Mr. A. Harvey.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

SEVENTH SITTING IN BOMBAY.

AT the Town Hall, Bombay, yesterday the Royal Commission on the Opium Traffic resumed its enquiries, bringing up the total number of sittings held in India to seventy-five. When the proceedings commenced there were present: Lord Brassey (presiding), Mr. Wilson, M.P., Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Haridass Veharidas, and Mr. Mowbray, M.P. His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga (whose somewhat severe illness has hitherto kept him from the sittings of the Commission) arrived at a later stage of the proceedings and was sufficiently recovered to remain throughout the proceedings, which lasted until 5-30 p.m.

FICTITIOUS ALLEGATION OF IMPRISONMENT OF ANTI-OPIUMISTS.

Mr. J. Prescott Hewitt, the Secretary of the Commission, made the following statement: On Saturday afternoon I received the following letter from Mr. Alexander:—

Government House, Feb. 16, 1894.

Dear Mr. Hewitt,—As you will see from the enclosed which was awaiting me on my return from Commission this afternoon, Dr. Valentine's prediction, is realised, and now the four witnesses at Jeypore are all in prison. One of them (the old opium-eater) came after us to Ajmere, and said he was afraid to go to his house as the police were after him, but after some enquiries we doubted his story, and I gave him a rupee to pay his way home. As to the other three you may have seen the correspondence in the *Bombay Gazette*. They all four came to us, at the dak bungalow the same evening, telling us the police had been asking where they lived and expected all to be taken up. It was then we gave them money, as mentioned by Mr. Prautch in his letter to the *Gazette* to enable them to communicate with us if the police apprehended them. The writer of this letter is Dr. Henry Phillips, Dr. Valentine's right-hand man, a Native Christian—his father and grandfather were such before him. He is a native of Jeypore and absolutely reliable—one of the best and nicest young fellows I have ever met.

I hope you will wire at once to the Resident at Jeypore, and make enquiries and get the poor fellows set at liberty.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER.

[Enclosure.]

M. M. S. Institution, Agra, Feb. 13, 1894.

My dear Sir,—I had a letter from a friend in Jeypore, that four men who gave evidence in Opium Commission have been put in jail by the Raj authorities. The friend who wrote to me is one whom I can trust. It might be as well for you to communicate with the Political Resident of Jeypore. Dr. Sahib has finished his papers, and hopes to send it to-morrow. With my profound regards.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY PHILLIPS.

In accordance with your instructions, my Lord, I sent the subjoined telegram to the Jeypore Resident:—

Bombay, Feb. 17, 1894.
Resident, Jeypore.

It has been reported to Commission that four anti-opiumist witnesses have been put in jail by the Raj authorities. Please wire whether this statement is well founded.

To this telegram the Jeypore Resident wired the following reply:—

From Resident at Jeypore.
To Secretary, Opium Commission.

In reply to your telegram regarding alleged imprisonment of anti-opiumist witnesses, I am assured by the Jeypore Durbar that the statements are utterly groundless.

Lord Brassey ordered the room to be cleared, and after an interval of half-an-hour (during which Dr. Ranina and Mr. Alexander were separately called in) the public were re-admitted.

THE MEDICAL PETITION.

Dr. Ranina was called and took his seat in the witness's chair. He was about to read a statement when

Lord Brassey said: You are here in respect to the Bombay medical petition, I understand.

Dr. Ranina: Yes.

Lord Brassey: I may say this from the chair that in our report the Commission will deal with the Bombay petition, and that with regard to what you have stated in reference to the two signatures for which you hold yourself personally responsible I have to say to you that we do not impugn your statement.

Dr. Ranina: I am very much obliged to you, my Lord.

Lord Brassey: Under the circumstance I have named we will not go into the matter any further.

MISS POWAR'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Anti-Opium Alliance, was called, and stated that he had received a letter from Miss Soondrabai Powar, stating that she was willing to come before the Commission to give evidence, but was unable to do so on account of illness. She had had a severe attack of fever, which would leave her very weak for some days. Under these circumstances he (Mr. Alexander) wished to be allowed to put in a brief statement made by Miss Powar.

An objection was raised by Sir James Lyall, and the room was cleared for ten minutes.

Upon the public being re-admitted, Sir James Lyall said: A letter from Miss Power has been read, but I don't think a lady who has published statements of the character of those made by her should be allowed to give evidence which could not be cross-examined.

Lord Brassey: I think, Mr. Alexander, the best course will be for you to hand the statement to me and I will take care that it shall be circulated to the members of the Commission, and we will consider how to deal with it—whether to print it in an appendix or not.

Mr. Alexander: There is practically nothing more in it than that Miss Powar wishes to present copies of her pamphlet to the Commission.

Sir James Lyall: I should object to those copies being printed.

Lord Brassey: She does not ask for that, she only puts them in for our perusal.

Mr. Fanshawe: I accept without reservation the statement made by Miss Soondrabai that she is unable to attend on account of illness. But I think it right to ask whether it is not a fact that she has been unwilling to appear heretofore?—I don't think I can positively answer that question. I may quite honestly say that I was given to think when I arrived in Bombay that she was probably unwilling to give evidence. This only reached me in a roundabout way, and I at once wrote to her. The letter I have read is her reply.

Mr. Fanshawe: On Friday you stated openly to me that you were anxious she should appear, but you understood she was unwilling to come. Am I correct in that?—I am not able to say how I put it, but I have just stated the facts as I know them.

ANOTHER ABSENT WITNESS.

Mr. Alexander said he had also to make an application with regard to a letter from Mr. Handbury, a merchant, who as the Commission knew, had lived for many years in China. He left London to revisit China after many years' absence with some of his children, two or three week's before the Commission began its sittings in London. He (Mr. Alexander) had some hope that Mr. Handbury would give evidence before the Commission in India, but had received a letter from him, dated Candia, stating he was on his way to England, and therefore regretted he was unable to give evidence.

Lord Brassey: Then has he some statement to make in writing.

Mr. Alexander: Quite so.

Lord Brassey: Then I think that if he has anything to communicate and cannot appear before us personally, his proper course is to address a letter to the public journals or make public his observations through some other channel. His long connection with China is well-known and his opinion would, therefore, be received with great respect. But we cannot receive a statement from him which we should be unable to cross-examine him upon.

Mr. Alexander: I gladly accept that decision.

EVIDENCE OF A JUBBULPORE BRIGADE SURGEON.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. J. B. Geffery, Jubbulpore, stated: I have been a Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jails in the Central Provinces for more than twenty-five years and have had considerable experience in the use and abuse of opium; (*a*) generally as regards its use by prisoners before admission to jail, and (*b*) specially in the Upper Godavery District, where some twenty years ago I made a special enquiry as to the consumption of opium and ganja as affected by the increase or decrease of the duty on country liquor. I have also had special experience as a Magistrate for about fifteen years, when I had to deal with many cases of breach of the Opium Act and the illicit manufacture of madat. I have thus had both medical and judicial experience of the use of opium and its preparations in several districts. The opinion I have been led to form regarding the effects of opium on the moral and physical condition of the people who habitually use it, is that the habitual eating of opium is harmless, except when the eater is completely deprived of his usual supply. I have known men of all classes who have taken opium daily and on whom it had no prejudicial effects. Many of these have come before me as prisoners, and I have found the sudden deprivation of the drug cause the greatest prostration; diarrhœa almost invariably occurs, with loss of appetite and weight. It has been my custom in these cases to give small doses of opium gradually diminished; the unfavourable symtoms soon disappear, and the prisoner regains his former condition, and no longer feels the want of his accustomed dose of opium. As regards opium-smoking, I have had experience of madat-smoking only. On this subject I obtained much information in the Seoni district, where smoking is more general than in any other district in which I have served. I consider madat-smoking as hurtful as opium-eating is harmless, and am of opinion that madat-smoking is one of the most pernicious and demoralizing practices in India; it ruins the health, lowers both the moral and physical condition of the smoker, and the practice furnishes a large proportion of prisoners to the jail in any district where smoking is prevalent.

THE EATING AND SMOKING OF OPIUM COMPARED.

I have never been able satisfactorily to account for the vast difference in effects between eating opium and smokinig it as madat. In the latter form crude opium is converted into a very pure "watery extract of opium." It is probably owing to the concentration of opium by repeated boiling that the product becomes infinitely more powerful than opium, just as absolute alcohol is a poison, but when sufficiently diluted is harmless. Very little that I know of has been published regarding the deleterious effects of madat smoking. Sir W. Moore does not condemn it; he may not have seen it used in the Bombay Presidency, or he could not have failed to observe its baneful effects on its victims. In my No. 243, dated the 29th May 1893, I reported to you on the administration of opium to children. The general conclusion I arrived at was that the practice of giving opium to children was almost univeral, and according to my experience, it produced no deleterious effects. Beyond occasional cases of poisoning by opium, I have known of no evil effects following its use. I am very strongly of opinion that not only is it unnecessary and undesirable to interfere with the production and sale of opium, but that a serious wrong and a great and deplorable mistake would be made in interfering with the consumption of opium by the natives of India. It would be about as irrational and hopeless as to attempt to prohibit the manufacture and consumption of beer in England. As regards madat I think it would be desirable to take every means, short of absolute prohibition, to check its consumption, but here the question of the liberty and rights of the people comes in. If you sell opium to the people it appears scarcely justifiable to dictate to them the manner in which they must consume it. No man would submit to interference with the manner in which he consumes either tobacco or brandy on which he has paid Government duty. The sale of madat might be wholly prohibited, in which case private manufacture might be permitted for individual consumption; the consumptian of madat would then probably decline as there would be no place of meeting dissolute madat-smokers. I am of opinion that further taxation at the present time could not be borne, and that increased taxation to compensate Government for its loss of income by the abolition of an almost universal custom would be an infliction that would not be borne by the people, and could not meet with the approval of any officer of experience in India.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF A JAIL.

Surgeon-Major W. A. Quayle, Civil Surgeon, Nimar, said: As a Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of a jail in the Central Provinces during the past eight years, I have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the habits of the civil population with respect to the consumption of opium. In this district—Nimar—opium is given to children from the age of two weeks until that of two years. The poorer classes give it in order to keep their children quiet; the richer classes, as a matter of custom. In every village you will find a few elderly persons who take opium to relieve the pains of neuralgia and chronic rheumatism. Some also indulge in it as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery to which they are subject. The valley of the Tapti and the jungles of Nimar generally are very malarious tracts, and nervous and muscular pains, together with diarrhœa and dysentery, are frequent sequences of malarial fevers, and to relieve these opium is the only remedy within the reach of all, and many even cannot afford to purchase it, its price being so prohibitive. No evidence has come within my knowledge to induce me to believe that opium in moderate doses exerts baneful effects on the constitution morally or physically. No case of insanity arising from the use of opium has come under my observation. With regard to the excessive use of the drug, I have seen a few old opium smugglers in jail who have certainly physically deteriorated under its use, but it is only fair to say that these men, as a rule, lead vicious and dissipated lives. Except in the large town of Burhanpur, there are, I am informed, but few opium smokers in this district; I have therefore no personal acquaintance with them. They are said to be among those who indulge excessively and suffer most, their physical deterioration being rapid. Natives do not look on the moderate use of opium, more especially when taken medicinally, as a degrading habit. Opium smokers and those who consume the drug excessively and neglect their duties are naturally not considered reputable members of society.

THE ONLY MEANS FOR RELIEVING PAIN AND SUFFERING.

Although it would matter little to the majority of the people whether the growth of opium was prohibited or not, except for medicinal purposes, yet public opinion would be decidedly adverse to such prohibition. I do not see how it would be possible to entirely prohibit the growth of the poppy and the production and sale of opium except for medicinal purposes. In order to be at hand for these purposes, opium shops would still be necessary throughout the district, and there could be no efficient check as to whether a person really brought the opium for medical purposes or not. To raise the price of the drug and thus further limit consumption would be to take out of the reach of the poorest the only means they have for the relief of much pain and suffering. I do not see how the existing Government system can be modified without raising the price and thus putting the drug altogther out of the reach of the people. I do not think that the people would be willing to bear such extra taxation as would be involved by the prohibition of further restriction of the sale of opium, seeing that the wish of the public is not in this direction.

In reply to Mr. Wilson, witness said that he did not see any evil in opium. He would not object if his hospital assistants took it moderately.

EVIDENCE OF A KHANDWA WITNESS.

Mr. Harridass Chatterji, pleader, Khandwa, stated: During the long time that I have been in this district, extending over a period of fifteen years of active practice as a pleader, with constant professional calls in the poppy-growing districts of Malwa, Indore, Mhow and one or two Native States within the Central India Agency, I have had opportunities for informing myself on some of the aspects of the opium question. Khandwa being the junction of the Great Indian Peninsula with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is a big transport station for opium. The district of Nimar borders, in various directions, on some of the Native States, such as Holkarsahi, Puarsahi, &c., where poppy grows freely side by side with the British villages within the district. During the annual winter tours of the civil and the criminal courts of the district, I have had considerable experience of these villages, and have come in close contact with the cultivators, dealers and consumers of opium. From the very peculiar position of this district, Khandwa courts, more than any other district or courts, that I know of, have very constantly to deal with opium-smuggling cases, with a large proportion of which I have been professionally concerned, and the rest I have seen enquired into and tried. These have been my special opportunities for observation; besides, as a resident of this place, I possess some general idea on the subject of opium. The proclivities for the use or the abuse of opium here are by no means greater than what I have seen or known elsewhere, for instance, in my native country in Bengal. Among the people accustomed to it, the moderate use of opium is the rule, and excessive use or abuse is the exception. The physical and moral effects of moderate doses of opium on the people are, as far as I have observed, by no means bad. I have seen and known such opium-eaters in very large numbers. From the physical point of view, that is, in respect to general health, capacity for work, prevention of petty diseases, habitual opium-eaters, I have heard and I have reasons to believe, have only good words to say. It is my belief and deep-rooted experience that a reasonable and moderate use of opium at an advanced age of life arrests the signs of decay, and renovates the natural elasticity of health.

THE MORAL ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

As regards the moral and, I may add, social aspect of the question, I cannot say that (other exciting causes being absent) moral depravity or social degradation has ever sprung from the use of opium. Rich or poor, high or low, I do not think that any opium-eater I have ever known has lost an inch of his position in the scale of social estimation, or that his habitual dose of opium has ever led him to any act of immorality. In one word, I know no distinction, socially or morally, between two individuals, one an abstainer and the other a consumer of opium—of course, *cæteris paribus*. On the physical and moral aspect of the question there are one or two points which deserve notice. The much maligned abuse of opium as an allurement for vice, and for what I may call sexual endurance, is what I had barely heard of, and I have now read a good deal since the sitting of the Commission. The detractors of opium made capital out of this. I confess I have no experience on this point, and I dismiss it with an observation that this is an instance of abuse of opium, and that even in that respect, I have reasons to think that the picture has been considerably overdrawn. I have found opium rather extensively resorted to in this part of the country, in families of tolerably large numbers of children of almost all classes of people, and specially among the lower classes—cultivators, shopkeepers, artizans and other labouring classes—children up to two or three years of age are given very small doses of opium (not exceeding one grain on the average) by their parents or guardians just to keep them quiet and unobstructive, while the more elderly male and female members of the family are engaged in their daily vocations. And yet it is a fact that the same children grow as stalwart as their elders and parents have grown, more robust, and hard-working persons than our own children bred and brought up on more fastidious and puritan principles. I do not claim much experience on the results of the smoking of opium on the moral and physical man. For the little I have seen, I have not a single good word to speak in its favour. With pale looks, sunken eyes and emaciated limbs, the habitual indulger in *chandoo* and *madak* presents a miserable contrast physically as well as morally and socially with the renovated health, vigour and activity which opium rightly claims for its votaries on the shady side of forty or fifty. The name *chandoo* and *madak*-smoker is justly held up as a reproach in society, and I have always used the name as a useful and successful material for cross-examination of witnesses to fix unreliability on the testimony of a *chandookhore* and *madakkhore*. Since the commencement of the present agitation and crusade against opium, I have made it a point to study the opium literature published in papers and to test and to take the sense of the native population here of all ranks with whom I have come in contact, and I have invariably found that public feeling is by no means adverse to the use of opium other than for the purposes of medicine. Its abolition is dreaded by the people with horror, and they consider that any attempt to restrict its consumption to cases certified by medical men, would be a cruel instance of tyranny of the majority over the minority.

THE INCREASE OF ILLICIT TRADING.

Under the circumstances described in the question illicit trade in opium, of which I have an extensive experience in this district, will, I apprehend, increase manifold with the entire prohibition of the growth, production and sale of opium. Opium is a self-prescribed medicine, and the habits of the people in this respect have become so deep-rooted that nature will assert itself and there would not be the least possibility of control. As compared with alcoholic drinks, opium is comparatively cheaper, and with all the stringent law and rules regulating its manufacture, import, export and sale, smuggling thereof, on various scales, is going on more or less throughout the country. By any prohibitive measure, you cannot and will not be able to restrict the cultivation and growth of opium in the extensive Native States in Malwa and elsewhere. The decided feeling throughout the Central India Native States, in one of which I had recently been, is in favour of opium cultivation. Both the cultivators and the State profit by it, and this I know would be the unanimous testimony of all the Native Chiefs and Rajas who have been interrogated on the subject. The detractors of opium traffic would do well to remember what would be the necessary and the natural consequence of unrestricted or clandestine growth of opium in one part of the country, and a keen hankering for the drug in another. I can suggest no modification in the existing Government system, because I hold that the excise system now in force affords the necessary check against the free use of opium. The Government monopoly of purchase and advance for the growth and manufacture of opium should be retained, as any alteration in this arrangement will inevitably introduce private adventurers who will certainly impose more stringent terms most advantageous to themselves, and therefore unduly onerous upon the cultivators, and in the end greatly harmful and prejudicial to the interests of the community.

PARTIAL RESTRICTIONS SUGGESTED.

I would suggest that the whole excise system and therefore the Government revenue, being retained, some restrictions should be imposed upon the free and unrestricted retail-vend of opium to prevent the abuse or the occasional debauch with it, for criminal or suicidal purposes, and that these restrictions should be further extended, almost to the extent of prohibitive measures, against the licensing the manufacture and sale of opium in the form of *chandoo* and *madak*. These restrictive and prohibitive steps will necessarily entail a slight fall of revenue. It would be a serious national calamity and distress that they should be needlessly and cruelly deprived of a necessary (by proper use) ingredient of life, while the already overtaxed resources of the people will be laid under the load of additional taxation to recoup the public exchequer for the resulting loss of revenue.

In reply to Mr. Wilson, witness said that it was bad for a man in good health to take opium, but it was good as medicine.

AN "INDEPENDENT" MISSIONARY.

Mr. Wallace J. Gladwin stated: Twenty-two years ago I came to India as a missionary. I have laboured in various parts of India and Ceylon. The opium habit was forced upon my attention the first year, as one of my Indian preachers was suspected by his brother Indian preachers of using it. They insisted that he should be put to the "opium test," i.e., closely watched twenty-four hours. It was stated that a confirmed opium user, when deprived of the drug, would within twenty-four hours show such nervous depression as would betray the habit. I noticed the absolute condemnation of this vicious habit by all the Natives who spoke of it. It was especially affirmed that opium blunted the moral sense, and made people dishonest. Several times I have visited the opium dens of Bombay and elsewhere. Talking freely with the inmates I have heard only unqualified regret at the slavery which bound them. Most remarkable is the despair which all express. Other vices, they say, can be given up, but opium never. In 1891 I sent circulars of inquiry to many editors of papers, who were Indians, as far as opinions were expressed they were unanimous in their condemnation, not of the opium habit merely, but of the traffic which so mightily facilitates and promotes the use of that poison. I have seen little children of ten years of age purchase opium at the open stalls in the Crawford Market and Null Bazar. The quantity was practically unlimited. Though only ten tolas were then allowed to be sold to one person, yet the opium vendors told me that if I wanted more, to call together some of the by-standers and they would let me have ten tolas for each one.

Mr. Gladwin further stated that in Colombo he had visited several dens, where he was told by opium smokers that they took up the habit to ease diseases brought about by immoral acts.

In reply to Sir William Roberts witness said that he was not connected with any missionary society, but carried missinary work independently. He said there was much danger in opium on account of its seductive influence on the people.

REFUSED OPIUM BY LONDON CHEMISTS.

In reply to Mr. Mowbray witness said that he had seen large sales of opium in the market. There was a large stall of a opium vender at the Crawford Market, and also at the Null Bazar opium was sold freely at the shops. He did not make any enquiries whether the shops were licensed, but he believed that if they were not licensed shops they would not have sold opium so freely. He had seen opium dens more than six months before.

In reply to Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Gladwin said that he had experience of consumers who chewed as well as those who smoked opium. He had frequently seen that opium was given to children to put them to sleep; but did not know that beyond that it was used as a domestic remedy, or that old men used it as a restorative.

In reply to Sir James Lyall he said that three years ago he was not allowed to purchase opium by chemists and druggists in London, because he had with him no prescription from any medical gentleman. His impression was that they refused to sell it without some medical authority. He was not aware that as a rule opium was sold in England without any restriction of the sort he mentioned.

Being questioned by Mr. Wilson he said that since he had made enquiries his opinion was more decidedly against the habit of taking opium than it was when he came to India twenty-two years ago. His opinion was confirmed by recent observations. The general opinion of the people in the streets and bazars was not in favour of opium. As a matter of fact respectable druggists made careful scrutiny before allowing a stranger to purchase opium.

In reply to Mr. Mowbray he said that he had no knowledge as to how many respectable druggists there were in Bombay.

HYDERABAD WITNESSES.

Mr. Kalidas Chowdry, pleader Hyderabad, gave evidence in opposition to the placing of any further restrictions on the sale of opium.

Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, Honorary Magistrate at Rajim, said that the habit of opium-taking was not bad. Those opium-eaters who did not take nourishing diet were deprived of physical strength. Opium-eating should not be prohibited. With regard to the use of madat the public opinion was against, and it should be stopped on account of the bad effects it produced.

Mr. Iala Nand Kishore, of Saugor, said the moderate eating of opium was beneficial, but admitted excessive smoking of opium was undesirable. Smoking was looked upon as disreputable, but opium-eating was not considered so.

PERSISTENT PETITIONERS.

At this stage seventy-five opium-eaters appeared in person and presented a written petition, in which it was stated that they were opium-consumers and had taken to the habit for many years past. They requested the members of the Commission to take their evidence and also to visit the dens. They stated that the enquiry very much concerned them and asked to be allowed an opportunity of stating their experience.

The petitioners were told that the members would give due consideration to the application; but that there was no need of taking their evidence then.

The petitioners insisted on their being examined before the Commission, stating that it was much prejudicial to their interests if they were not heard. If the Commission reported against the use of opium without hearing them, they would protest against it. They positively refused to leave the hall, if the Commission did not give them a favourable reply as regards the taking of their evidence; and it was not until the presence of a policeman that they left the hall, although they were repeatedly assured that their interests would in no way be neglected by the Commission.

A MEDICAL MISSIONARY.

Dr. C. S. Durand, stated: I am a medical missionary, a graduate in medicine having practised two years in America before coming to India. I have been in India four years and three months, most of the time at Harda, in the Central Provinces. I began medical work among the natives immediately upon my arrival in the country. The people not only know me but have sufficient confidence in me to speak without fear or reserve in reference to the use of opium, as they might not do to a stranger. I know personally at least fifteen confirmed opium users in Harda and adjacent villages. I speak with them frequently and freely in reference to the habit. Everyone I have spoken to on the subject gives testimony to the effect that the use of the drug is injurious, but the habit cannot be stopped. I visited an opium-smoking resort, 8 p.m., January 22nd. Found twelve men who said they were smoking madat. I asked them if opium and the common preparations of it were beneficial or harmful. They all replied promptly that they were very harmful. It is a common practice in this place for parents and nurses to give infants opium to make them sleep. I knew one case of a child being given opium until, at the age of about two and a half years, there was apparently scarcely a tissue left in its body but skin and bones, and it died of marasmus caused in all probability solely by the opium. I recall two more similar cases. The appearance of each child was the same as that of the first. I lost sight of these two cases, but I am positive that they could not have lived long after I saw them.

THE EDITOR OF A NATIVE JOURNAL.

Mr. J. B. Marzban, editor of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* and proprietor of the *Advocate of India* deposed: The population of Bombay may be practically divided into three classes, the aristocracy, the middle class, and the labouring class. To the best of my belief the first do not use opium at all. Of the middle classes a very small percentage consume opium. The third class are the largest consumers. From enquiries, I have been able to ascertain that of the licensed opium shops the Mussulmans are the largest buyers, the Hindus come next, and the rest of the population, consisting of various castes and nationalities form a very small percentage of the opium consuming class. I have seen opium eaters dozing in a helpless state for about an hour after they have swallowed their accustomed quantity, but I have also seen Kattywary kharvas or lascars and other labouring classes all the better for their dose. The former, as a rule, eat opium. The Nowganees or the bunder coolies who are remarkable for their strength, generally use opium; but I cannot say I have seen them any the worse for it. Of course, I cannot say that opium is a blessing. Far from it. If its consumption could be stopped without involving very serious consequences, I should be the first to advocate such a step. But to my mind such a preventive step should be taken first, if at all, in case of spirit drinking, as I know that excessive use of strong drinks have ruined more men and families in twelve months than opium could possibly be expected to do within half a century. I have never in my experience, come across a case in which a family was rendered destitute owing to the master of the house or the principal wage-earning man having been an opium-eater. But I am in a position to say that I have come across a number of families who have been utterly ruined by the drinking propensity of the master of the house. The opium-smoker is generally a peace-loving subject. He does not care for violence or fuss—all he wants is that he should be allowed to pass his time undisturbed. In case of a drunkard the case is otherwise. He generally creates a disturbance and is a nuisance to the neighbourhood. A person who takes small quantities of opium does not show any physical falling off as in case of a drunkard, who is invariably emaciated.

A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY.

Opium is considered as a luxry by some and a necessity by others. Absolute prevention of sale of the drug will be considered a great hardship, as it does harm to nobody except perhaps the smoker himself. The people of India will never consent to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures. They are groaning under the heavy load of taxation and any addition to the existing burden in shape of taxation to make up the deficiency created by loss of opium revenue will be the signal for general discontent.

Answering Sir James Lyall witness said that at the opium dens he had visited he had never heard the occupants say they wished the Government would close the dens and thus save them from their destructive habit. His experience in that respect was quite contrary to that of missionary witnesses.

MORE LIGHT ON THE MEDICAL PETITION.

Dr. F. B. Seervai, Medical Practitioner, Bombay, stated: I am a graduate of the Grant Medical College. My observations as regards the consumption of opium extend to a period of thirty-three years of Medical practice in the city of Bombay, among almost all classes and races of the population. Also my observations extend to parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, and the Deccan. In Bombay city it is more commonly used among Hindus and native Mussalmans than among other communities, and I am convinced that a moderate habitual use of opium becomes a necessity to a large class of the opium-eating population to mitigate the pain and suffering from chronic or incurable diseases, to lessen the effect of fatigue, of mental worry, and to a certain extent that of privation. It is largely used as a household drug in almost every case in which it may be expected to relieve pain; and to put restriction upon or to prohibit the use of this the most useful and pain-relieving drug would be in my opinion both inhuman and impolitic. In connection with the anti-opium petition to Parliament I will note here the way in which the signature was attempted to be obtained from me. While I was engaged with some patients about two years or more age, a man was announced as wishing to speak to me. I saw him and he handed me one sheet of paper from a number of similar ones with a few names on each, and asked me to sign it. On asking what it meant, he imploringly told me that it was for a very laudable object, a petition to the Parliament against the evils of opium habit in India. I asked him to show me the petition, which he said he would send me afterwards, but I refused to sign without seeing it and the man never returned.

SIGNING A PETITIOM AND SEEING IT AFTERWARDS.

In reply to Mr. Fanshaw, Dr. Seervai said that the man who came to him for receiving his signature on a blank paper told him that he was sent on behalf of the Anti-Opium Society.

In reyly to Mr. Haridas, he said that he could not say whether the man who brought the petition was a Parsee, a Mahomedan or a Hindu; a respectable gentleman, or a peon.

Mr. Haridas: Would you have given him a seat if he looked a gentleman?—Not at all; I would not have given him a seat (Laughter.)

In reply to Mr. Pease he said that the paper contained only a few signatures; there was no printed or written petition attached to it.

Mr. Haridas: Had you heard anything to do with any opium-trading firm?—Yes; with many.

Dr. Seervai continuing said that the used to assay opium for merchants who used to ship it to China. He was assisted by two Chinamen in that work, because it was a tedious work. Before commencing their work, they used to smoke chandul and it enabled them to do the labourious work with no little ease.

Mr. Haridas: With all their smoking opium so excessively, were they efficient in the performance of their duty?—If they did not smoke it. I do not think they could have done so well as they did.

Mr. Haridas.—Were they smoking often?—No; not often. They smoke once before commencing the work and once before they went to bed.

A BOMBAY SOLICITOR.

Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Solicitor, Bombay, stated: The use of opium is not confined to any particular race of people but is found more of or less in almost all classes and communities of the native population in the districts with which I am acquainted. Generally speaking its use is moderate and its abuse an exception. It is chiefly used by persons who have to undergo great physical exertion and by persons over 45 years of age and is taken as a dietetic stimulant. The districts with which I am acquainted are Bombay and parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Cutch. I am of opinion that its moderate consumption does not produce any evil effects on the moral and physical condition of the people. I have known opium-eaters varying in age from 45 to 80 years, and in the great majority of cases found them to be healthy both in body and in mind. No case has come under my notice in which the moral condition of the opium-eaters has suffered from the moderate use of the drug. In my opinion the people of India are well disposed towards the moderate use of opium for non-medical purposes, and I think there are various reasons for such disposition. I am of opinion that the people of India are not willing to bear any part of the cost of prohibitive measures. As matters now stand, the country is already heavily taxed, and is not able to bear further taxation. The loss of revenue which would result from suppressing the cultivation of opium would be felt heavily by the country and it would be very difficult to make it up. In my opinion it would not be advisable to prohibit the sale of opium for non-medical purposes. Such prohibition will cause great discontent lead to the substitution of alcohol for opium, a result much to be deplored.

RESIGNING AN APPOINTMENT ON CONSCIENTIOUS GROUND.

Captain Blackburn, late commander of the P. and O. s. s. "Gwalior," stated: I began sea life a little more than 24 years ago, and have been trading generally to the East between England, India, and China during that time.

About a year ago I visited some of the opium dens and shops in Bombay, in company with a missionary freind and the majority of those whom we spoke to, seemed, to realise what a terrible curse the opium was to them and several of them, asked us why the Government did not close these places up; and on being asked if they wished it, said yes. To the best of my recollection they were under the impression that the Queen had issued a order for these places to be shut up. I feel very strongly about the Opium question, and as a lover of my country I feel sad about it, as in my opinion our treatment of China in regard to it is the most disgraceful blot in our history. Although I have not lived much on shore during my years of sea service, I have come a good deal in contact with the natives of India and China, as members of my crew, and also as passengers while at sea, and as labourers when in port. Until I read about the state of things in India, and began to investigate for myself I had no idea that the natives of India were in any way addicted to opium-smoking. Up to year ago as far as my own personal observation is concerned I do not recollect ever seeing a native of India smoking opium on board ship. In China, however, I fear that the habit of opium-smoking has a far greater hold on the people and many of my friends in China have told me that it is greatly on the increase. Many a time have I seen some terrible specimens of humanity among our passengers, men who hardly ever move from one lying position on the deck, and seem to smoke nearly all day long, looking not unlike the photograph specimens displayed in some of the anti-opium papers. In China I think that opium smoking is universally looked on as a vice, and Europeans certainly do not as a rule care to have a servant who is an opium-smoker. Chinamen as a rule, do not like to own to being opium-smokers, but out of a number of deck passengers I have always found a good percentage of opium smokers, who cannot restrain themselves, and are yet unable to smoke in secret. Knowing is I do intimately, some of the oldest missionaries in China, men and women who have lived among the Chinese in their house, I have not been taken in by the evidence of the numerous witnesses who have been telling us lately of the general beneficial effects of opium on the people of India. It seems strange that the same drug should affect the people of China so differently. Many a rich Chinaman has been brought by opium to a miserable beggar and thief, as I have been informed by those who have known them personally in both stages of existence; and suicide by opium, especially among women is of common occurrence. I have felt so exercised about my own responsibility in the matter that I have felt to resign the P. & O. service, as the P. & O. are and have been for many years the principal carrier of the drug to China.

"CONFLICTING EVIDENCE" UNRELIABLE.

In reply to Mr. Fanshawe, Captain Blackburne said that people in China generally smoked opium. He could not say that the practise of smoking was largely indulged in Bombay. He had very little experience in India; and in face of the fact he could not say whether he was justified in suggesting that the evidence given in all parts of India should not be accepted as true. What he meant was that the evidence was conflicting and therefore not very reliable. He did not suggest that it was untrue.

In reply to Mr. Pease, he said that his position in the P. and and Co. was that of Commander. He had nothing now to depend on from a worldly point of view.

Sir William Roberts: Have you any evidence to show that the morphia habit to which you have alluded is more common in England than elsewhere?—No; but it is very much in the increase and opium taking must also be very largely on the increase after so much has been said about its beneficial effects.

Sir William Roberts: Is the Chinese nation degenarating?—I think so.

Sir William Roberts: What evidence is there to show that Chinese are loosing their ascendency?

Witness replied that they were losing their vigour morally and physically too. As regards their commercial trade, railway extention, &c., they were getting more ascendency. He recognised that both opium and liquor did a vast amount more harm than they did of good. He believed that opium was sometimes very good as medicine. He did not think that there could be any balance between the evil effects of opium and liquor.

A FORMER JAILER.

Mr. John Fletchley, a former jailer at Meelapore, Palni and Banco, and who has served in the Bengal and Dacca police, gave evidence in favour of prohibitory measures, his testimony being chiefly based upon experience gained twenty-five or thirty years ago.

A CANADIAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSIONARY.

Rev. H. F. Laflamme, Yellamanchili, Vizagapatam, representing the Conference of the two Canadian Baptist Telugu Missions, stated. The members of the body I represent have had experience amongst all classes of the Telugu people and amongst all castes. Converts from the highest castes have enabled them to learn particulars of their private practices and the low and outcastes they have no trouble in studying at first hand. The work of the men in preaching takes them so constantly into the villages that they spend the greater part of their time amongst the people. Whereas the school and medical work and house-to-house visitations of the lady missionaries bring them into the family life of the high as well as the low castes. Opium-drinking is not practised to our knowledge. As to opium-eating there is a great difference of opinion. At the very lowest estimate which I should personally dare to make, I would say that *ten per cent.* of the total population—men, women and children—are habitual users of opium. Others who by a lifelong experience amongst the people are in a position to speak much more positively say that 25 *per cent. of the entire population* in these parts use it habitually. Medicinally it is used occasionally by almost all of the people. Of the habitual consumers the majority are men, possible in the proportion of two men to one woman. Opium-smoking is confined entirely to men. It is considered a great shame for a woman to be seen smoking opium, and of all the dens I have seen I have not yet seen a woman smoking. Though in Cocanada a woman is said to run an illicit smoking shebang. Out of the total population I am quite sure that at least five in 1,000 resort to the opium dens. But there is a great deal of private smoking which cannot be easily detected. I am sure the smokers are much more numerous. In Cocanada there is one licensed smoking den. I was shown three or four other places where smoking is indulged in privately. Some of them were in private houses, so not accessible, and in others though there was every indication of the practice being carried on there we failed to catch the habitues in the act, nor could we induce any of them to make a confession. There is no doubt but that the habit is generally acquired through using the drug as a medicine; and as such for coughs, dirrhœa, dysentery, cholera, fever with chills and rheumatism. Amongst women many resort to opium as a relief to pains caused by womb troubles. Occasionally children who have been sickly never relinquish the habit and grow up from childhood confirmed opium eaters. Lecherous persons take opium, believing that by so doing they can indulge more freely and more frequently. It seems to act as a stimulant to the passions. In only very exceptional cases is the habit ever relinquished, and then with the greatest difficulty, leaving it off at once and former is the only effective cure.

DIFFERENT EFFECTS OF OPIUM.

The effects are so decidedly different with different persons that the line between moderation and excess is exceedingly crooked. In our Mission work and in receiving candidates for baptism we consider all habitual consumers as excessive consumers. We take the ground that opium taken in any other way than as a medicine to cure a certain sickness is an unjustifiable excess. Speaking generally, not definitely, and of the coolie classes and day labourers such as masons, carpenters, fishermen and such, *from one-sixth to one-fourth of their income goes for opium.* The striking peculiarity of opium is that a large majority of those who use it, presumably as a medicine at first, become so enslaved to it that the most violent pains in the arms and legs and sometimes the whole body occur immediately on their being deprived of it. The will, which has in the meantime weakened under the influence of the drug, is unable to withstand the temptation to relieve the sufferings when the old remedy is so easily procurable. And though they know that they are being weakened in body, mind and morals, they yield and continue the habit. A noted religious mendicant says that "alcoholic drinks deprive a man of self-control. Ganja (hemp) deprive him of his sense. But opium takes his life-blood." This testimony is confirmed at the mouths of thousands of witnesses. The vicious practice followed by mothers of giving it to soothe restless babes has resulted in the death of many of the little ones. Opium in very minute doses will prove fatal to children, so sensitive are they to it. The mortality from opium amongst adults is sufficiently alarming to demand a more careful provision for the sale of the drug under medical supervision, so that those who use it medicinally may be properly advised as to the size and frequency of the dose. Many cases of suicide, especially amonst women, are the result of opium. So well known are the dangerous and powerfully poisonous properties of opium mixed with gingelly oil that a common threat amongst the women when angry is that they will take the mixture and thus end their miserable lives. The appetite goes, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, in three months the will is so weakened that the eater becomes a slave, perhaps an unwilling one to the habit. His strength slowly ebbs away, he loses flesh, fearful pains rack his limbs and body if he leaves it off for only a few hours. His eyes become bleared, his conscience (never very active) gets blunt, and when his property wastes away because the habit has destroyed his ability to retain it, he will beg and steal to get opium. He will even threaten his wife and children with murder if they do not provide him with the money, which he has become unable to earn to purchase the black pill. If he is a peon or a household servant in a family, he sleeps over his work and becomes so dull, stupid and weak that even the most indulgent of masters loses all patience with him. There is a great diversity of opinion amongst the natives as to opium. It is generally believed to be good for a fever with chill. By the stupidity it induces men are not sensible of fatigue. But it does not and cannot strengthen men. And the use of it destroys the appetite for wholesome food. Men who do not use it are more hardy and stronger than those who do. In selecting coolies or bearers I should invariably take men who do not use opium. There is a proverb used by all classes on occasion when any one has been inexcusably stupid, which is to the effect "that the man acts like an opium-eater."

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

A licensed vendor secures his license at the highest up-bid prices. In order to remunerate himself he uses his utmost endeavour to extend consumption and sale. Every retail vendor and every proprietor of an opium-smoking den is loud-mouthed in commending the numerous medicinal uses of the drug and in urging the people to try it. They give away a good deal to young men not addicted to the habit to induce them to adapt it and when they are once enslaved make them pay for it. The medical purposes for which the drug may be used are too well known to be denied. But those purposes can be safely accomplished only by the advice of a qualified medical practitioner. It is only by prohibition that the drug can be restricted to its legitimate uses and be prevented from ministering to the lusts of, and creating vice amongst, the people. The sentiment of all classes of the people and of even a large number of opium victims would be altogether in favor of such a restriction. I hand in four petitions to this effect, one from the 43 missionaries of our two Canadian Baptist Missions, labouring amongst some 3,000,000 of the people, two others from the Native Christian community connected with one of our missions and numbering about 3,000 adult communicant church members, and a third from a public meeting of some thirty men who represent the highest intelligence and best social element of my own town of Yellamanchili. They are Hindus, men of education and of high position. They regret the havoc wrought by the opium habit amongst their fellows, and in the simple and brief resolution passed by them represent the attitude of all thinking people amongst their fellow-countrymen. The benefits of prohibition would include a resumption of the present opium lands by crops of a beneficent character; the saving of what is now wasted on a useless and vicious expense; the increased physical strength of the people now wasted by opium excesses; the prevention of a large number of persons joining the non-productive classes through weakness induced by opium; and a gratifying sense of experiencing the truth that "righteousness exalteth a nation."

In reply to Mr. Haridass, witness said that the use of alcohol in England and America was a far more serious evil than the use of opium in Indiaa. Also that alcohol was a worse evil than opium in India at the present time.

THE SECRETARY OF A NATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Mr M. R. Ry. M. Ramachendram, Secretary Mahajana Sabha, Conjeeveram, in giving evidence on behalf of his Society, stated: From the satistics gathered from the shops licensed for the sale of opium it would appear that the quantity consumed in this town is comparatively very little. Men of high social status do not appear to take to opium-eating. A few poor people and some pensioned sepoys are the only customers of the shops, who take it, that they may not feel hunger. It is more used here for medicinal purposes than for consumption, as it is. Nations supposed to be effected by our trade in it appear to manufacture the same more or less in their own countries, and they may themselves be left to look after them. Our trade in it is a chief source of income to this country, and the Government of India should not be deprived. The populace of this town, therefore, are of opinion that its distribution in this country may be confined to medicinal purposes alone, the manufacture of the same here and its export to other countries being left unmolested.

In answer to Mr. Fanshawe, witnes said that about 60 persons belonged to the Association he represented, and that there were 40 persons presented at the meeting when the resolutions he had read were adopted.

A HYDERABAD RAO SAHEB.

Rao Saheb Rambilas of Amroati, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, whose evidence was interpreted by Mr. Dane, stated: Opium-eating is neither morally nor physically in any way harmful. It is actually beneficial to those that are given to it. He who is an habitual user of opium cannot do without it. If he does not get opium in time his strength fails, and he is quite knocked down; nay he becomes insensible. Those addicted to this habit are industrious and diligent. I am not aware of any moral evils resulting from opium-eating. Opium-smoking is much looked down upon. There would scarcely be any person (excepting those that are addicted to opium-smoking) who would say anything in favour of it. It has a deleterious effect upon the nervous system, and it results in decay of the faculties. But in Berar, amongst users of opium, there could be found only ten per cent. who smoke opium, and again opium smokers could be found for the most part among the lower classes, (i.e., Kunbi, Dheds, etc.) From a medical point of view opium is absolutely necessary to the people of Berar, and the effect of consumption of opium (excepting smoking) is undoubtedly beneficial. The use of opium is not deleterious to the population, and therefore my opinion is that its supply should not be curtailed either wholly or partially, as such curtailment would tell upon the Government revenue and the health of people. I having made inquiries and referred to popular opinion, am of opinion that opium cannot be effectually substituted for any other drug.

The Commission rose at 5-30 until this morning at 11 a.m., when the work of taking evidence will be resumed and concluded.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or mpurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

FINANCING CONTRACTS IN MYRABOLLAMS.

THUCKER HEERJEE GOVINDJEE vs. JAMES M. TAINSH.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of a quantity of myrabollams now lying at the villages of Halwa and Patton, in the Satara district; that the defendant may be restrained from taking charge of the myrabollams and disposing of them; that the partnership existing between the plaintiff and the defendant may be declared dissolved; that the myrabollams may be directed to be sold on account of the partnership; that an account may be ordered to be taken, &c. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Dyabhai appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that, by an agreement in the English language, dated 10th February, 1893, it was agreed that the plaintiff should deposit with the Bank of Bombay a sum of Rs. 4,125 in the name of the defendant, and should from time to time advance to the defendant, or pay on his account into the Bank of Bombay, or to the Government Divisional Forest Officer in the district of Satara, such sums of money for the purchase of myrabollams which defendant had agreed to purchase from Government, as may from time to time be demanded from the defendant. It was further agreed that, in lieu of the advances, the plaintiff should keep all the myrabollams in his own charge, by storing them in a godown to be hired for that purpose at Bombay in the name of the plaintiff, who, however, was not to be at liberty to pledge or dispose of the myrabollams without the written consent of the defendant. In consideration of the advances, it was arranged that the plaintiff should take one-fourth of the profits arising out of the sale of the myrabollams, and the defendant the remaining three-fourths. In pursuance of the terms of the agreement, the plaintiff paid into the Bank of Bombay a sum of Rs. 4,125 in the name of the defendant, and had up till now paid in all Rs. 15,125, and Rs. 1,565-2-0 to the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, making in all Rs. 16,690-2-0, the receipts in respect of the payments being in the plaintiff's possession. The myrabollams collected by Government officers in the district of Satara have amounted to 274 candies, 4¾ maunds, and ½ paeli, the price whereof, at the rate of Rs. 60 per candy, amounts to Rs. 16,452-6-0, that is to says the plaintiff had paid Rs. 237-12-over and above the actual price of the myrabollams. Up till now the plantiff had got delivery of myrabollams measuring only 232 candies, 4¾ maunds and ½ paeli, the remaing goods, namely, about 42 candies, still lying at the villages of Halwa and Patton in the district of Satara. The defendant had instructed the Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. R.S. Fagan, not to give delievery of the remaining goods, namely, 42 candies of myrabollams. The plaintiff submitted that unless the goods were fourthwith ordered to be delivered to him, they would be damaged owing to the approaching moonson, as they were now lying in a jungle, and that the plaintiff would not be able to recover anything on account of such damage from the defendant, who was alleged to be in insolvent circumstances, being indebted to different persons in large sums of monies. Besides the aforesaid sum of Rs. 16,690-2-0, the plaintiff had paid other monies on account of the defendant for bringing the myrabollams to Bombay. He had also paid to the defendant in all Rs. 750 for his expenses; and if the whole quantity of myrabollams was sold, it would not realise the monies paid by him on account thereof. The defendant had, on the 15th May, 1893, intimated by letter that, unless the plaintiff paid in a further sum of Rs. 3,896 on account of the myrabollams he would cause the sum to be paid by another shroff and dispose of the remaining myrabollams on account of the partnership.

The defence was as follows:—The defendant had, at the date of the agreement, tendered to the Divisional Forest Officer at Satara and been accepted by him as the purchaser of the myrabollams collected by Government throughout the Satara district during the financial year 1892-93. By an agreement between the defendant and the Forest Officer the defendant bound himself to the Secretary of State for India to abide by certain terms, one of which was that defendant should make a deposit of Rs. 4,125, which was to be returned to him when all monies due by him on account of the agreement should have been paid and not before. As the defendant had not money enough to carry out the contract by himself, he applied to the plaintiff to finance him; and accordingly the plaintiff, with full knowledge of terms of the agreement with the Forest Officer, entered into the agreement mentioned in the plaint. After the making of the agreement the defendent and the plaintiffi's agent, Parpia Govindjee, went into the Satara district, where delivery of the whole quantity of 274 candies of myrabollams was given to the plaintiff's agent, who gave recipts for them, and forwarded 232 candies to the plaintiff in Bombay. Payment was made by the plaintiff and his agent on account of these myrabollams, but as the deposit of Rs. 4,125 could not be set off against the purchase money, the balance of Rs. 12,565 did not cover the whole price of the myrabollams, which was Rs. 16,454-14. For this rerson the Forest Officer, on the 27th April, 1893, called on the defendant to pay the balance of the price, Rs. 3,896, and refused to allow the removal of the remaining 42 candies which had been delivered to, but not removed by the plaintiff until the balance was paid. Defendant called on the plaintiff to pay the balance. The plaintiff, in instead of paying it, requested defendant to induce the Forest Officer to set off the deposit of Rs. 4,125 against the balance of the purchase money. The defendant agreed to attempt to do so, though he informed the plaintiff such set-off would be entirely an act of grace on the part of Government. This concession the defendant succeeded in obtaining from the Forest Officer; but meanwhile this suit had been filed, which the defendent submitted was wholly unnecessary. Of the 42 candies, 24 had been brought to Bombay by the plaintiff since the filing of the suit on payment by him of the balance of Rs. 3,896; but the remaining 18 candies were still in the district. The defendant believed that both the 24 candies and the 18 candies had become considerably deteriorated owing to the plaintiff's failure to carry out his contract. The defendant claimed to have the amount of such deterioration, and also the amount of damages he had sustained owing to the plaintiff's refusal to sell the 232 candies in May 1993, ascertained and set off against anything that might be due to the plaintiff in respect of the transaction. Defendant denied instructing the Forest Officer not to give delivery of the remaining 42 candies, as the plaintiff's agent had already taken possession of them; and he denied that he was in insolvent circumstances or indebted to different persons in large sums of money. The defendent was always willing that any sums paid by plaintiff on his account should be deducted from the sale proceeds of the myrabollams before the profits were reckoned. The defendant said that his object in writing the letter of the 15th May, 1893, was to prevent damage to the myrabollams by getting them to Bombay before the monsoon and not in any way to defraud or prejudice the plaintiff.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

323-93—Mathubhai and J—Jugjiwan Mooljee and others vs Vusonjee Bhimjee and another—Daphtary and F.
595-93—Payne, G and S—Rukhaubdas Lukmajee and others vs Rajashri Sakharam Tatiaji—Dikshit and H.
605-93—Payne, G and S—Kerai Morarjee vs Damjee Khimjee and others—Wadia and G.
635-93—Mathubhai and J—Hirachand Haruckchand and another vs Poonamchund—Khoosallchand.
44-94—Little, S N and B—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hury Chunder and others.
49-94—Dikshit and H—Sakharam Talyaji Aurungabadkar vs Rukhubdas Luckmajee and others—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

256-93—Tyabji and D—Thucker Heerji Govindji vs James M Tainsh—Little, S N and B—Part heard.
223-93—Edgelow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and K.
560-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vasoonjee Nandjee vs Goculdas Madowjee—Little S N and B.
2-94—Little S N and B—Goculdas Madowjee vs Vussonjee Nandjee—Bhaishunker and K.

Defended New Long Cause.

591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.
586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas D and C.
424-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment on Motion.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

656-91—Ardasir, H and D—Francis Law Latham vs Mowlvi Abdoolkadur Jilskur and others—Nanu and H and K D Shroff.
291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kessowji Damodher and another vs Khimjee Jairam Lewjee and others—Little S N and B.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

EWS OF THE DAY.

KAROR, a place about 20 miles from Murree, is being reported on as to its suitability for a pakka station for troops ; but nothing has as yet been decided on the subject.

A SUCCESSFUL telephone experiment was tried in Ceylon on the 2nd instant. The telephone wire was attached to that of the telegraph, and Colombo was placed in speaking communication with Trincomalee.

DR. NOETLING, of the Geological Department, who has recently been inspecting the Dandot Colliery, in the Punjab, is deputed by the Government of India to inspect the Warora Colliery, in the Central Provinces.

A RUMOUR exists at Quetta to the effect that the Amir has consented, under certain stipulations, to allow the British to extend the railway from Chaman by a few miles into his Highness's territory, with the object of securing traffic from Kandahar. We have been unable, however, to ascertain that there is any foundation for the rumour.

AT the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, on Saturday morning, before Mr. W. E. Clarke, the adjourned case of Sullivan *versus* Norton was called on. Mr. Eardley Norton appeared in person, and swore to a general affidavit as to the necessity of a further adjournment to enable him to obtain certain letters, documents, and information from England material and necessary to his defence. Mr. Morgan, on behalf of Mr. Sullivan, raising no objection to an adjournment. The case was therefore adjourned for further hearing until the 17th April.

THE question which the Hon. Mr. Binn and his colleague, Mr. Mason, have brought up with them from Natal as to the possibility of preventing an Indian coolie from settling in the Colony otherwise than as a labourer on a plantation, is one which is, we anticipate, not altogether free from difficulties. The power of a British Colony to exclude from its settlements a British subject from India has often been questioned, and so long as the Colony concerned might be under the direction of the Home Government, the exertion of such power would not be tolerated. But matters change when the responsible Government passes into the hands of a labour proletariat, jealous of all outside rivalry, and it is only necessary to examine the history of the Australian Colonies to prove how impossible it is to obtain an opening for Indian labour on any terms which will allow the labourers to become a permanent element in the resident population. The right of the Indian coolie to settle where he likes may be undisputed, but he would find it very difficult to enjoy that right with any comfort to himself, in any locality in which public opinion looks upon his residence as an unwarrantable intrusion. The Natal delegates are, we understand, leaving Calcutta in a few days, but we have not yet heard what is likely to be the result of their misson, or what orders the Government of India have passed on their application.

A PLACE of honour must be accorded to the following among the most extraordinary of Anglo-Indian experiences. The story is one of international interest, and may be styled the "History of an Official Invitation." Some surprise was felt in India and elsewhere at the fact that this country had not been invited to send a representative to the great Electrical Conference held at the World's Fair at Chicago. Considering the high reputation enjoyed by the Indian Telegraphs in the electrical world, it was only to be expected that we should be asked to take part in the proceedings of the Conference. Almost every other country in the world was asked, and in anticipation of a letter of invitation, we believe, the Government of India had practically made its selection of a representative. Time passed, however, and no invitation came ; and those interested in electrical matters in this country had to put up with a disappointment—or as some called it, an affront. It was not till the Conference was ancient history that an opportunity presented itself of clearing up the mistery. A chance allusion to the subject elicited from a high American official the astounding explanation that India was down on the list of countries to be invited, but that some member of Committee had asked why "Indiana" should be specially represented and none of the other American States ! Those present seemed to think that India was short for Indiana, and as there was no reason why that State should be specially favoured, "India" was struck of the list. Incredible as it may seem, this story is absolutely true, and in all humility we must be content to gather from it the disheartening lesson that India is not so well known as we had imagined.

TRAVELLERS through the North-West Provinces, says the local paper, have of late been struck with the wonderful promise of the crops. It is, we believe, quite true that the coming harvest will be plentiful, and in the Punjab and Central Provinces, too, the wheat areas will yield an abundant supply of grain. But what immediately strikes one is : how are the redundant exports to be financed ; whence will come the rupees to be paid when the grain is on the threshing-floors ? Under the normal conditions merchants would be busy preparing even now to reap the advantages offered to them ; but over all their transactions hangs that terrible uncertainty regarding the future of exchange which is paralysing trade. The Secretary of State has millions of pounds worth of bills to offer ; the treasuries of the Indian Government are overflowing with money, but—the exchange banks have no funds, the presidency banks will not advance money, except at a ruinously high rate of interest, and stagnation in trade is the natural consequence. One cannot estimate how long this state of things will last, but there will be no large purchase of bills of exchange until some certainty is established as to the fluctuations in the gold value of the rupee. It is plain, however, that India can only remain for a certain period with lakhs of tons of produce ready for shipment to Europe : the Markets of the West must be supplied with what they are in need of, and the trade must be eventually financed. At the present moment the plan is simply to work from day to day, so far as the banks and great mercantile houses are concerned ; the possible loss on exchange has to be guarded against in the most cautious way, and no risk will be run. The Indian trader and banker are like ships in one of those cyclonic storms which sweep the Eastern seas : they are buffetted about one day, then drift into a deceitful calm the next, and on the third are swept about with fresh violence.

IT is stated that the 7th Dragoon Guards will be brought home from Egypt this year, having been abroad more than ten years, and be replaced in Egypt by the 2nd Dragoon Guards, returning from India, where they have been since 1885.

ADDRESSING a Conservative demonstration at Liverpool, on January 31, Mr. A. B. Forwood, M.P., said the time had arrived when the nations of the world should be emphatically told that whatever efforts they might make in the way of increasing their navies "England was prepared to go one better than any two of them." Speaking, as he was, among seafaring men, they would agree with him as to the necessity for the officers and men of the fleet not only being expert in the use of arms, but also of being thorough masters of their ships at sea. Unfortunately, owing to the economical predilection of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the growing cost of the Navy, our officers and seamen had not the same opportunity which they ought to enjoy of having their vessels at sea for long periods, so as to gain experience in all weathers and under all circumstances in vessels of all sizes and types. When economy reigned supreme at the Admiralty the coal bill was one of the first items sought to be reduced. Even with a fairly liberal Treasury our vessels were, he estimated, not at sea more than an average of ten days out of every three months. As, in event of war, England must be the blockaded force, and have to keep the sea in all weathers, it was all the more essential that those in charge of our ships should have exceptional seafaring experience. Mr. Forwood proceeded to speak of the necessity of a closer association between the mercantile marine and the Royal Navy, and expressed his pleasure at the increasing number of men of the Royal Naval Reserve.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"It was asserted not long ago that 30,000 Parisian now profess Buddhism. The statement was attributed to a well-known French professor, who emphatically denied that he had ever made it. Certain it is, however, that a large number of well-known ladies in Paris now describe themselves as Eclectic Buddhists, and that their number continues to increase. A little volume, which gives a summary of the doctrines of the new creed, has just been printed, and large numbers of copies have been bought by wealthy neophytes to be distributed gratuitously next week among persons of all classes in Paris. It appears that converts are not expected to desert the churches of which they are members. A certain number of copies of the book have been bound in black morocco and gilded so as to resemble the prayer-books used in the Roman Catholic Churches. The converts will make use of these little books for edification during the hours of service."

AN interesting report from the British Legation in Japan, which has just been issued, deals with Japanese currency past and present. The gold coins now in circulation range from one to twenty dollars, while the silver coinage includes one dollar and the subsidiary coins down to five cents. During the last fiscal year, which ended on March 31, 1893, the importation of silver bullion was unusually large, and the coinage of one-dollar pieces was exceptionally heavy. In August last 100 silver dollars purchased 61½ gold dollars. The sketch of the history of the paper currency of Japan given in the report is of especial interest, for it explains the measures by which the depreciated paper of 1880 was brought up to par value without resort to a foreign loan. Between 1871 and 1878 the gold dollar was the unit, and was legal tender to any amount. In 1878 this simple gold standard was abolished, and the silver dollar of 416 grains and 900 fineness was made universally current in all public and private transactions without limit. Over two-thirds of the gold coins struck in the Japanese mint since 1871 have been exported, and "it is plain that if the present rate of depletion continues there will be soon very little gold left in the country," while the value of silver coin and bullion has largely increased. The amount of each in circulation in August last was officially estimated as follows :—Gold 5,837,892 dollars ; silver, 26,481,307 dollars. These amounts, of course, do not include the Treasury reserve, of which there is about 22,000,000 dollars in gold and 64,000,000 dollars in silver.

THE *Gazette* of January 30 contains the following announcements :—Sergeant Herbert Cecil Willoughby Berthon, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant in the East Yorkshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant W. S. R. May, promoted ; Sergent-Major Alfred Patterson to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, in the King's Own (Yorkshire Light) Infantry, vice Honorary Captain T. M. Murray, retired.

THE Duke of Connaught has appointed Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon, Army Medical Staff, to perform the duties, temporarily, of the principal medical officer at Aldershot, in succession to Surgeon-Major-General Wade, retired, and pending the arrival of Surgeon-Major-General Paterson from Malta.

MAJOR DOWNING, who for a long time commanded the 75th battery, Royal Artillery, at Aldershot, has, on promotion to lieutenant-colonel, been ordered to India.

CAPTAIN HOLLOWAY, Indian Staff Corps, has been attached to Lord Methuen's Staff at the Horse Guards, under Staff College regulations.

THE *Standard*, in a leading article, observes :—"Though it is natural, and perfectly legitimate, for the India Office to ascribe a community of origin and purpose to French action in Siam and Russian movements in the Pamirs, the two theatres of diplomatic and military activity are so remote, and we ourselves occupy so commanding a position in respect of both, that we cannot persuade ourselves that—in spite of the necessity for constant vigilance—we need at present cherish any overpowering anxiety as to any combined policy aimed against our Indian Empire. The telegram which we publish from our Siam correspondent at Shanghai, although its purport is not satisfactory with regard to the attitude of China, at least promises us a freer hand in negotiating with Russia regarding our respective contentions in regard to the Pamirs and the approaches they afford to our extreme Indian possessions. A solution of this somewhat difficult matter would be accepted with satisfaction in this country, and everything in the past policy of Alexander III. warrants us in hoping that his recovery, which we trust will be speedy, may be marked by another contribution on his part to the pacific settlement of thorny controversies.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* states that the Anglo-Russian Convention regarding the Pamirs is about to be concluded. He adds that there is also a prospect of the negotiations with China being brought to a speedy termination.

ACCORDING to a Berlin telegram published by the *Standard* the Chinese Minister, Hsu Ching Cheng, has returned to St. Petersburg with several secretaries, after a stay of some weeks in Berlin. He has appointed no Charge d'Affairs in Berlin, but will transact all necessary business himself from the Russian capital. He will be chiefly engaged on the Pamir Question.

THE arrival in the Mersey, on Jan. 19, of the White Star Royal mail steamer Britannic marks another record in the history of steam navigation. The Britannic, and her sister ship, the Germanic, have each completed 200 round voyages between Liverpool and New York—400 passages across the Atlantic—thus accomplishing in each case a distance of 1,500,000 statute miles, and both steamers are working as efficiently as ever with their original engines and boilers. They have carried between the Old and the New Worlds 100,000 saloon and 260,000 steerage passengers. The Britannic and Germanic were designed and built in 1874-75 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, the engines being supplied by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field, London.

DR. H. MARTYN CLARK, writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Ludhiana. He says :—"A gross outrage was perpetrated in the precincts of the Court of the Additional Judge at Ludhiana on the 8th instant. A *Harni* (one of the criminal tribes of the Punjab) sued for the custody of a woman whom he alleged to be his wife, who, in common with several of her relatives, had been baptised at Amritsar. He seems to have summoned her as a witness with the express purpose of effecting her capture. After her appearance in court, as she was on her way to her ghari, he, together with a number of his friends, made a determined effort to carry her off, and his purpose was only defeated by the resolute resistance offered by a few Christians who accompanied her. The attempt was made in broad day-light, in full view of the police. The Court Inspector had been ordered to take steps to preserve order by Rai Bahadur Dewan Lukhmi Dass, the Additional Judge, at the outset, but the police did not choose to arrive on the spot until the ghari had driven off. Then they approachad boldly, and demanded 'who's fighting?' as if they had not witnessed the whole scene in safety from the verandah, a few yards distant. The Dewan Sahib further ordered a police guard to be stationed outside the Dak Bungalow, for the woman's protection until her departure. Had it not been for his prompt action and foresight, there would have been a repetition of the attempt when the woman left for the station. The police, who were present in considerable numbers at the kutcheri, were most unwilling to act, despite the orders of the Rai Sahib, who was also acting as District Magistrate, in the Deputy Commissioner's absence in camp. The guard ordered was insolently refused, and only furnished after the Rai Sahib had ordered the personal attendance of the thanadar to explain the circumstances. This functionary's theory of a policeman's duty, as succinctly stated by himself, was 'If they rescue the woman, and there is a fight, we will arrest the wounded, and they will be punished all round ; but we really can't do anything until somebody is damaged.' As this theory is apparently of local development, I commend it to the attention of the Ludhiana authorities."

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Jan. 31, says :—The nearer approach of the Chinese New Year holidays have made the stagnation reported in our last more pronounced. Added to this cause of inactivity dealers have been scared off from the market owing to exaggerated and misleading ideas of the Rupee rate going up by leaps and bounds in consequence of the Government of India having decided not to maintain 1s. 3¾d. as their minimum. All the counts under the above state of affairs have been prejudicially affected so much so as to have absolutely offset the improvement noticeable in the Rupee Exchange by a general decline of $2 to $3. Under the circumstances total sales have fallen much below the average and only 2,500 bales are reported to have changed ownership as hereunder :—

1,000 bales	of No. 20 sold at	$83 to $89
350 ,,	,, 16 ,,	$73 to $82
400 ,,	,, 12 ,,	$65 to $75
700 ,,	,, 10 ,,	$65 to $75
50 ,,	,, 8/6 ,,	$64 to $71

leaving unsold stock at 16,500 bales. Exchange on India is quoted 186½ T.T. and 186¾ on demand.

Advices from Shanghai indicate the market there to have experienced somewhat of a speculative demand. About 4,000 bales are reported to have changed hands on the lines of previous quotations. But latterly dealers grew cautious and refrained from going in for fresh purchases owing to a steady rise in the Rupee Exchange, and also owing to heavy arrivals from Bombay. The major portion of the sales effected, consists of 20s. whereas 16s. and 10s. have been sparingly dealt in, but the rates show a slight advance. Unsold stocks are estimated at about 10,000 bales.

Advices from Japan indicate the market there to have undergone gradual improvement throughout the fortnight, about 600 bales consisting mainly of 20s. having been dealt in at hardening rates. Stocks continue at a very low figure. Raw Cotton from India remains absolutely uninquired for, and an offer at any price is out of question.

THE SULLIVAN-NORTON CASE.

AT the Egmore Police Court on Saturday before Mr. W. E. Clarke, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case of Walter Sandys Sullivan vs. Eardley Norton came on for hearing. It had been adjourned for the filing of a supplemental affidavit by the defendant. Mr. Norton attended in person. Mr. James Short, Mr. Norton's solicitor, put in the supplemental affidavit and explained to the Court that his client was able to attend personally as there was no sitting of the District Court in Tanjore to-day where he was engaged in a case. The affidavit that he put in he submitted would meet the requirements of the case. The Court would observe that it was a general affidavit. It was ready only this morning, and he had not given the other side an opportunity to see it. It had not been sworn to, but his client would do so at once now.

After the affidavit had been sworn to by Mr. Norton the Court read the same which was in the following terms :—

I, Eardley John Norton, the accused abovenamed, at present residing at Tanjore, make oath and say as follows:—(1) Referring to my affidavit filed in this matter in this Honourable Court on the 13th day of Feburary, 1894, I further say in supplement thereto that I believe and am advised that I have good defence in law and on the merits to the charge made against me by the complainant in this case, but that to enable me to establish and prove such defence the letters, documents and information in the hands of Mr. Douglas Garth referred to in paras. 7 and 8 of my said affidavit are material and necessary and that without them it would be unsafe for me to stand my trial here inasmuch I should be left without the materials upon which to prove my defence.

Solemly affirmed to by the said Eardley John Norton this 17th day of February, 1894.

(Signed) EARDLEY JOHN NORTON.

The Court asked Mr. Morgan if he had any objection to raise against it.

Mr. Morgan said he had none. If his Worship was satisfied that there was sufficient ground to grant the adjournment, he had no objection.

The Court said that it had no objection to grant the adjousnment asked for and fixed 17th April next for the further hearing of the case, Mr. Norton undertaking to produce, at that time, the witnesses who were his own servants.

THE INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

THE Crocodile was paid off on Jan. 26 at Portsmouth into the D. Division of the Dockyard reserve. She will perform no more trooping service.

The hired transport Bothnia sailed on Jan. 31 for Kurrachee, with military reliefs, under Major Taylor, of the Derbyshire Regiment, numbering 39 officers, 570 rank and file, 24 soldiers' wives, and 14 children.

The London correspondent of the 'Manchester Courier' says :—I am assured that the Admiralty has resolved that it will no longer maintain the Indian troopships. Official opinion has long been opposed to the continuance of the present system, and now the vessels will be sold out of the service. There will be little criticism of this resolve, which is favoured by all types of administrators. The vessels are wholly obsolete, and they have become so cranky that a grave disaster might have attended the conveyance of troops in such indifferent craft.

In reference to the above statement, Commanding Officer, writes to the 'St. James's Gazette' :—

Sir.—In your impression of Friday you quote the Manchester Courier to the effect that the troopships are to be discarded, as being wholly obsolete and so cranky that grave disaster may attend the conveyance of troops in such indifferent craft. I belive the statement to be misleading. I have of late years made several voyages in these ships, the last having been less than two years ago in command of the troops on board. I believe the ship's hulls to be perfectly sound and good for at least twenty years further service. The engines are old, out of repair, and require renewing. Other fittings also—such as the troop deck ports—require a thorough overhaul. The cost of carrying troops by these ships is so much less than the lowest tenders made by shipping companies in the Indian trade that it would pay Government well to re-engine them with triple expansion engines, and to thoroughly overhaul the fittings. The last voyage I made the ship steamed an average of 11·6 knots, with an expenditure of 60 tons of coal a day. This is faster than the speed of traders other than mail steamers, in the Indian trade ; and the fuel expenditure would be appreciably reduced with triple expansion engines. Moreover, once the competition of the troopers is removed, the tendency will be for the traders tenders to rise. These ships, specially constructed for transport, are better suited for the purpose, more comfortable and better ventilated, than ordinary hired transport, and carry a comparatively strong and a well-disciplined crew, to keep the ship healthy and clean. On my last voyage I passed at Malta a trader taken up for troops. She carried the very weak deck crew which competition forces on the trader, and had experienced strong breezes all the way out. The troops, officers and men, had been sea-sick all the way, and the 'tween decks were inconceivably foul. This would be the normal state of a hired transport the first ten days of her outward voyage in winter, especially when carrying drafts, often not fully disciplined, with very few trained non-commissioned officers, and with a commanding officer and staff to whom the duties were new. I believe it would be found necessary to maintain a permeent military staff on these ships. The captain of a trader, however good a man he may individually be, cannot have the authority of a post captain in the Navy, and would not have a sufficient staff to see his orders carried out. No one who has not had the experience can understand the difficulty of keeping the crowded troop-decks clean and healthy, and the consequent necessity. of carrying out strictly a properly devised routine. Further, one of our greatest wants in case of war will be the provision of trained men for the Navy. We are at present short of 10,000 men for the outbreak of war, without reckoning the replacing of waste. These four troopships carry—without reckoning stewards, &c., only carried for trooping duties—crews aggregating some 800 trained and disciplined men, who would be available, on the occurrence of hostilities, for men-of-war, and who are maintained in time of peace at the expense of the trooping service. If traders are taken up, the crews employed will be for the most part untrained, and, to a great extent, wholly unfitted for war. The worst policy of all is the penny wise and pound foolish system of maintaining troopers with rotten engines that continually break down and necessitate the constant engaging of hired transports in addition.—I am, Sir, your obdient servant.

The British India Company's steamer Avoca has been chartered by the Government to carry out the engagements of the Malabar. She was to leave Portsmouth on Feb. 10 with drafts for India.

TELEGRAPHING from Shanghai, on Jan. 31, the *Standard* correspondent said :—I have reason to believe that a secret agreement has been arrived at between Russia and China with regard to the Pamir Question. By this arrangement Russia consents to adopt a more complaisant attitude towards Corean affairs, the audience question, and the subject of telegraphic connection between the two countries. As an equivalent, China undertakes to observe complete neutrality in any future developments of the Pamir dispute. By these means Russia will be left free to negotiate with the English Government direct. It is significant that Count Cassini, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary, has just received the highest Chinese decoration.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RUMOURED RESIGNATION.

ON Wednesday afternoon (Jan. 31) *Pall Mall Gazette* gave unusual prominence to the following statement :—

"We have reason to know, from an authority which we are not able to disclose, but in which we have every confidence, that Mr. Gladstone has finally decided to resign office almost immediately. We understand that the letter announcing his resolution will be sent to the Queen before the reassembling of Parliament. This decision is due to a sense of his advanced age and to the great strain of the late arduous session. He is also deeply disappointed at the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and at the opposition which the Parish Councils Bill has encountered. Domestic pressure, moreover, has not been without considerable influence in determning his mind at last. Who will succeed him ? And what will be the result ?"

This announcement caused considerable excitement in political circles, and many inquiries were made at the Government offices. The Press Association states that a telegram on the subject was received in Downing Street from the Prime Minister soon after the report was published, in reply to a message sent to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, one of his private secretaries. The telegram came in cypher ; and Earl Spencer and the Home Secretary both happened to call shortly after it was received. The representatives of the Press were informed that Mr. Lyttelton could not make any communication on the subject of the telegram. This reticence soon became known, and was in many political quarters regarded as giving to the rumour a degree of significance not previously attached to it. Those of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet colleagues who are in town did not believe the report, and it was also regarded by other members of Parliament as incredible. The Earl of Rosebery stated that he had been receiving frequent letters from Mr. Gladstone, and in none of these had the right hon. gentleman even remotely hinted at any intention to resign. Mr. Schnadhorst, president of the National Liberal Federation, and Mr. R. A. Hudson, the secretary of that body, both stated that they had no information whatever which would lead them to give the smallest credence to the report.

Meanwhile a telegram of inquiry was sent direct to Mr. Gladsone at Biarritz, and the following reply was received :—

"BIARRITZ. 8.40 P. M.—Sir Algernon West, who is with Mr. Gladstone at Biarritz, is authorised to make the following communication :—

"The statement that Mr. Gladstone has definitely decided, or has decided at all, or resigning office is untrue. It is true that for many months past his age and the condition of his sight and hearing have, in his judgment, made relief from public cares desirable, and that accordingly his tenure of office has been at any moment liable to interruption from these causes, in their nature permanent. It remains exactly as it has been. He is ignorant of the course which events important to the nation may take even during the remainder of the present session, and he has not said or done anything which could in any degree restrain his absolute freedom, and that of his colleagues, with regard to the performance of arduous duties now lying or likely to lie before them."

The Central News says :—The above statement was drawn up by Mr. Gladstone himself in concert with Sir Algernod West, in consequence of the receipt of an enormous number of telegrams of inquiry, some of them from his own colleagues. The statement was circulated among the chief political clubs shortly after half-past ten o'clock at night. At the Carlton, the Constitutional, the Reform, the Devonshire, and Brooks's clubs the excitement caused by the original announcement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* continued all the evening, and there was at each place an unusual gathering of members waiting for some authoritative statement upon the question. The Liberal Central Offices and the offices of the National Liberal Federation were kept open until a late hour. It was explaind, however, in the case of the Liberal Federation, that this was not due to the reports respecting the Premier's intentions, but to a sudden pressure of ordinary work.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphed that the reported resignation of Mr. Gladstone caused a great deal of anxiety among the Anti-Parnellites, and various absurd rumours were in circulation during the evening.

The *Times* says :—There is no question of Mr. Gladstone's withdrawing just now, and this any person of common sense might have reflected on reading the transparently uninspired paragraph which has caused all this perturbation. The moment is the absolutely wrong one. Mr. Gladstone is enjoying a holiday at the place of all others which always invigorates and refreshes him. He felt the fatigues of the session but little ; he has entirely forgotten them now. As, with all his faults, he has never been wanting in political foresight, he well knew what fate awaited his Home Rule Bill at the hands of the Lords, and he never had the least intention of resigning in consequence of their action. The Bills now before the country have never been really his Bills, and we are not going to believe that he will be so much distressed at the maltreatment of them as to take that as the opportunity for closing his political career.

The *British Medical Journal* writes :—The rumour is again revived, but this time in a more positive form, that Mr. Gladstone has determined to take a well-earned rest from the stress of his Ministerial and parliamentary duties ; and that, in doing so, he is yielding not only to personal political considerations, but deferring also to the urgent advice of his late friend and physician, Sir Andrew Clark, and of those around him. On a former occasion, when these rumours were being persistently and positively published, we took occasion to communicate with Sir Andrew Clark, and in the course of a long personal interview, which we were freely authorised to use Sir Andrew Clark expressed his views on the subject clearly and freely. "It is quite untrue," he said, "that I have ever urged Mr. Gladstone to withdraw from public work, and quite unlikely that I ever should do so. In the first place, the responsibility would be far beyond what any physician would be justified in assuming, unless in the case of an imminent breakdown, of which Mr. Gladstone shows no signs whatever ; and, in the second place, Mr. Gladstone is a man of marvellous physical, as well as mental, endowments ; and, notwithstanding his advanced years, he has in many respects still all the freshness, elasticity, and vigour of youth. His muscular and arterial systems are both extraordinarily well preserved, and the force, energy, and versatility of his nervous powers are far beyond those of an ordinary man in the prime of life. Above all, he has the inestimable power, acquired partly by long habit and partly the result of admirable balance of the nervous system, of sleeping long and well throughout the night however agitating the events of the day may have been. Even after the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and the great crisis which followed, Mr. Gladstone's sleep was unimpaired and his physical condition uninjured. It was only at times, when he had suffered slightly from insomnia, that there has been any ground for anxiety. To Mr. Gladstone work is not exhausting, but is restorative ; it is his true stimulus, and keeps him young and vigorous." "I," said Sir Andrew, "would never advise him to relapse into inactivity, even to prolong his life. I do not think that it would have such an effect, but rather the opposite. On the other hand, I have seen reason, and I have felt it my duty, to urge the Premier to limit the hours of his attendance at the House, and to be sparing in his acceptance of social or public engagements, and specially to avoid exposure to severe weather and fluctuations of temperature. Whether it is compatible with his best interests to continue to undergo the fatigue of the leadership of the House of Commons, together with those of Prime Minister, is a matter as to which I shall express no opinion to you, and one in which Mr. Gladstone must be guided by the views which I have expressed to him personally and by other than physical considerations, which are always likely to weigh with him." "Now," added Sir Andrew Clark, "you can make any use you like of this, publish it or not. I doubt whether there is any need to publish it at the present moment, for facts will speak more strongly than words, but I will correct the notes of the statement which I have made to you, and they can remain with you for publication at any moment when you think it advisable in the public interest." These notes thus corrected have remained in our portfolio until the present moment, when circumstances seem to render it desirable that they should be published.

THE Sofa expedition consisted of 150 Frontier Police, a sort of native irregulars, and about 400 of the West India Regiment now quartered at Sierra Leone. In both cases, says a correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, the natives are officered for the most part by white men, but those who have seen both the Frontier Police and West India Regiment cannot for a moment understand how they could have been mistaken for the native enemy by the French, the dress in both instances being so conspicuous. The West India Regiment dress, indeed, is most striking, consisting of a white tunic, red trousers, and white gaiters, a costume very similar to the French Zouave. The Frontier Police have a red cap, blue serge coat and trousers, with red facings. The trousers come very little below the knee, and the men do not wear boots. Generally they also have a red sash.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

As arranged, when the mail left, the report and third reading of the Parish Councils Bill was to be taken as soon as practicable after the committee stage was disposed of ; and it was possible that it would be proposed to suspend the standing orders for the purpose. In this case the third reading was to be reached on Tuesday, Feb. 6. A number of points were to be raised afresh on report, but it was not expected that they would lead to very prolonged discussion.

The *Speaker* gives prominence to a statement made by a correspondent, which it describes as "The Unionist Plan of Home Rule." The "startling story" is as follows :—A scheme of Home Rule (of course, under a less alarming title) has, it is said, been drawn up by an eminent Liberal Unionist, whose identity will be easily guessed, and who has already tried his hand at more than one attempt of the same kind. This scheme, so I am told, has been proposed from the headquarters of Liberal Unionism to one of the most eminent of the Tories, has been received with a certain amount of favour, and is now being submitted tentatively to those who are supposed to represent Irish opinion—in short, to picked members of the two branches of the Nationalist Party. If the verdict passed upon it by those gentlemen should not be absolutely and uncompromisingly hostile, it will be duly brought forth at the next general election as the Unionist proposal for solving the Irish Question—in other words, as the Unionist plan of Home Rule. Briefly stated, the proposals of the ingenious Liberal Unionist are said to be as follows :—Abolition of "the Castle" and the Lord-Lieutenancy ; formation of five great national councils—namely, two for England, and one each for Ireland, Scotland, and Wales ; endowment of the Catholic University for Ireland. In Ireland there are to be, further, four provincial councils, dealing with such matters as are in the hands of the English County Councils. A daring and very ingenious scheme, well-baited, especially for English and Roman Catholic consumption. But what will the Ulstermen, the old Tories, and the fanatical Liberal Unionists think of it ?

Mr. Chamberlain M.P. having been asked whether there was any foundation for the above statement, telegraphed as follows :—"I have not seen the statement ; but it is absolutely untrue that any scheme of this kind has been either discussed or contemplated." Mr. Boraston, the Secretary of the Liberal Unionist Association, also says that the statement with regard to a proposed Unionist scheme of Home Rule is utterly without foundation.

Mr. John Redmond was interviewed on Saturday, Jan. 27th, with reference to the intentions of himself and the Parnellite party next session. "We mean to move," said Mr. Redmond, "two amendments on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. One of these will be on the subject of amnesty. The other will propose to censure the Irish Administration on the ground of the DeFreyne evictions, where tenants' houses were burned down under the protection of the police, and also on account of jury-packing. We expect (continued Mr. Redmond) the Government to introduce an Evicted Tenants Bill as the first business of the session, and that it will be pushed through without interruption. This could be done in a short time with the aid of the closure, if necessary. It would never do to hang such a measure up until a late period of the session, as it is urgent. We intend to urge that the Registration Bill should next be pressed forward, and that a general election should take place as soon as the measure comes into effect. Its operation might be hastened by means of a special provision to bring it into effect in August or September, instead of waiting until the following January. We cannot contemplate an indefinite prolongation of next session, as that would be throwing back Home Rule. We are under the greatest possible obligations to the Welsh Liberal members, and being, besides, in favour of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, we would be glad to see that measure pushed through if there is time and a fair chance for it, after the Registration Bill ; but that must depend on circumstances." "How do you view the promised Local Veto Bill ?" "We are all against it, some of us on its merits, and others because it would endanger our own cause by dividing the Liberal Party." "Do the Parnellite members mean to give close attendance at Westminster next session ?" "We shall attend at the opening, and may continue then to vote with the Government, if we find that the Government coincide with our views. Otherwise, we hold ourselves free either to absent ourselves or vote against the Government, as we may think expedient. The conditions I have stated are the only ones upon which we can consent to Home Rule being hung up during the whole of this year." "With regard to the relief of the evicted tenants, can you say anything as to the present position of the Paris funds questions ?" "It seems to me a most extraordinary thing to read of Mr. Blake making appeals *in forma pauperis* in America on behalf of his party, and saying that the tenants are starving, when his own party, if they agreed among themselves, could get 30,000*l*. to-morrow morning for relief purposes, without any legal or other difficulty." Mr. Redmond went on to attribute the whole of the difficulty as to the release of the fund to the irreconcilable attitude adopted by Mr. T. M. Healy.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE NEXT ELECTION.

Mr. Balfour on Jan. 31 attended a conversazione given by members of Conservative clubs and associations in two of the wards of the East Manchester Division. He spoke of the importance of such gatherings as tending to bring members of party clubs together and as maintaining organisation at the highest point of efficiency. He knew that the Government would not dissolve until they were obliged to do so, but when the difficulties which surrounded their position would come to a head and force them to dissolve no political prophet could tell. Whenever the election came, however, it would come suddenly, and it behoved Unionists to be prepared, whether the contingency were near or remote.

PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

Lord Wolmer, M.P., for West Edinburgh, in addressing his constituents last night, referred to the rumour regarding the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. When he (Lord Wolmer) read it he said to himself, that of all the extraordinary inventions he ever saw in a newspaper this was the worst. When he read Mr. Gladstone's telegram he did not think so any longer. He had expected Mr. Gladstone to telegraph back that the thing was pure invention, but he did not. What he did mean no one but a life-long student of Gladstonianism could help them to understand. He (Lord Wolmer) had often been asked what was going to be the closing mission of Mr. Gladstone's life. His ardent followers thought it was going to be to add Home Rule to his other great reforms. He did not think so. He thought that, by a most extraordinary irony of fate, the crowning work of his life would be to give to the House of Lords a power that it had not enjoyed for a hundred years, and a popularity previously wholly unknown.

Speaking at Leadeham, Lincolnshire, on Wednesday night, Mr. Henry Chaplin said that he thought another general election might be upon them at any moment—not that the Gladstonian Party would ever dream of dissolving if they could help it. They did not like the aspect of the country. A dissolution was the one thing of all others they dreaded. At the same time, he looked for a general election at no distant time, because he saw difficulties of every sort and kind gathering round them. The Budget was not a pleasant prospect to look forward to. It would show a deficit of between two and three millions, and there was nothing of which the people were so intolerant as increased taxation.

Mr. Marjoribanks, M. P., speaking at Ayton, Berwickshire, last night, said his colleagues and himself intended to remain where they were. The Government had still a considerable number of reforms to bring forward in the House of Commons. They proposed to pass those through the House of Commons, caring nothing of what became of them elsewhere, and they had no intention of going back to the electors until they had either accomplished their task or lost the confidence of the representatives of the people.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 10th February, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,635	41,552	1,083	...	5,718	..
Goods	63,033	61,894	1,139	...	47,079	..
Other earnings	5,267	4,878	389	..	...	2,281
Total for week	1,10,935	1,08,324	2,611	...	...	...
Aggregate ..	7,23,219	6,72,736	...	...	50,513	...

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valueable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

ENGLAND AND THE KHEDIVE.

ABBAS PASHA APOLOGISES.

THE Khedive of Egypt has seen fit to offer a prompt, if not altogether adequate, apology for the way in which he spoke of a Soudanese battalion under English officers, when reviewing the frontier troops at Wady Halfa. On Jan. 26 the following official communication was circulated in Cairo, apparently by order of the Ministry :—

The Khedive is painfully surprised and affected at the rumours spread on the subject of his sentiments regarding the army. The Khedive reserves to himself the right to establish the facts later on, but having it at heart to dispel these rumours without delay, and to manifest publicly his attachment to his army, he has now expressed in a General Order his entire satisfaction both with the Native and British officers, and recognises the services rendered by the British officers. Regarding Maher Pasha, the Khedive consents to his transfer as soon as ever the Government can offer an equivalent post to this high official, who also has honourable records of service.

On the following day (Jan. 27) the above communication was printed in the *Official Gazette*, being described as a telegram sent to Tigrane Pasha, Foreign Minister, by Riaz Pasha, the Premier, from Girgeh on Jan. 25.

The *Official Gazette* of Jan. 27 also contained the text of the Khedive's apology. It takes the form of a communication to General Kitchener, and is as follows :—

Communication of his Highness the Khedive to his Excellency the Sirdar at Wady Halfa, dated Medinet-el-Fayoum, Jan. 26. Before quitting Upper Egypt to return to Cairo, I desire to reiterate the expression of my deep solicitude and good feeling for the army which I have just visited on the frontier. I also desire to confirm the entire satisfaction with its good bearing and discipline which I have already expressed to you. It is a pleasure to me to congratulate the officers, both Egyptian and English, who command it, and I am happy to record the services rendered to my army by the English officers. I beg you, *Sirdar*, to bring this Order of the Day to the knowledge of both officers and men.

ABBAS HILMI.

THE KHEDIVE AT CAIRO.

The Khedive arrived at the Central Railway Station, Cairo, on Saturday morning. His Highness, a Dalziel's telegram says, alighted from the saloon carriage and shook hands with Prince Hussein, Nubar Pasha, and other officials. Among those on the platform were General Walker and a number of officers of the British and Egyptian Armies, an assemblage of native notables, and distinguished members of the foreign colony, and two guards of honour—one of British and the other of Egyptian troops. The return of the Khedive to Cairo, eight days before the time appointed has created little excitement in the city. A notable feature of the return was that there was no display of decorations in the streets.

According to a Reuter's telegram, dated Cairo, Jan. 29th, Lord Cromer has been able to assure Lord Rosebery that the incident which occurred during the Khedive's visit to Wady Halfa may now be regarded as closed. Lord Rosebery's firm attitude in dealing with this matter has created a very favourable impression, and is believed to have obviated any further unpleasant results. The army is fully satisfied with the Khedive's Order.

In compliance with Lord Cromer's demands it has been arranged, says Reuter's correspondent, that Maher Pasha shall quit his post as Under-Secretary at the War Office on leave of absence for an indefinite period. His successor will be a man approved by Lord Cromer.

THE EGYPTIAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

The *Egyptian Gazette* writes :—

We cannot as yet say that the frontier incident is closed, as we understand that the form of the Khedive's acceptance of England's demands has not yet received the approval of her Majesty's Government. It is probable that England will require some guarantee from the Egyptian Government that no similar incident shall happen in future. We trust, in any case, that the promise respecting the removal of Maher Pasha from his present post as Assistant Secretary of War will be carried out, for it will not be forgotten that in January last a certain official was to be thrown over by the Khedive, but was, after a short leave of absence, allowed to resume his former duties in his Highness's household.

The reference here made is to Rouiller Bey, the Khedive's private secretary.

An Arabic journal, *El Ahram*, has published an article which is said to have created considerable sensation, and is believed to have been inspired from the palace. A summary is given in a Dalziel's telegram, dated Cairo, Jan. 31. After a verbose account of the incident at Wady Halfa the writer goes on to say :—

Lord Cromer exaggerated the Wady Halfa incident in communicating particulars of it to his Government, and then, acting on Lord Rosebery's orders, he intimated to the Ministers that 'unless the conditions which the British Government impose were accepted the Egyptian Army would be placed under the Army of Occupation ; in other words, England would deprive the Khedive of the command of his own Army. Lord Cormer has played this political role both in London and in that portion of the Egyptian press which supports the British occupation and opposes the authority of the Khedive. This portion of the press has gone so far as to assert that the Khedive did not consider the army an Ottoman Army, so as to make mischief between his Highness and Mukhtar Pasha. They moreover alleged that the French and Russian Consul-General were also against the Khedive, and on the side of England in this conflict.

The article continues as follows :—

These allegations have frightened the ministers, and the latter have thrown themselves into the hands of Lord Cromer and into opposition to the will of the Khedive.

El Ahram adds:—

Had Lord Cromer been sincerely desirous of peace, he would have consulted the Khedive before reporting the matter to the British Government. The course he has taken has increased the hatred of the Egyptian people towards the English, and their love for the Khedive.

Here follows a lengthy diatribe against the Ministry and the article concludes thus :—

Will the army after to-day recognise anybody but the Sirdar militarily and Lord Cromer politically ? That is the question to be answered.

According to Dalziel's correspondent, the tone of the Egyptian press is becoming daily more hostile to England, and a general attack is being made on Riaz Pasha for his complaisance towards the British officials. Rumours are current of an impending Ministerial crisis.

UNEASINESS AT CAIRO.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Jan. 28 that public feeling had become still more unsettled. According to the *Telegraph's* correspondent, the local French organs are doing their utmost to minimise the whole affair, and abstain from publishing any details of what actually has occurred. Some of the native papers assert that the Khedive acted strictly within his prerogative.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on Jan. 28, says :—In spite of the assurances given in quarters unfavourable to English influence that, by the issue of the Order of the Day to General Kitchener the conflict between the Khedive and the British authorities is closed, I am compelled to warn you that in the best-informed circles such is by no means considered to be the case. On the contrary, the situation is regarded here as very grave, because the wording of Abbas Pasha's submission is considered to prove his unbending hostility to England. Indeed, there are not a few who declare that annexation or deposition may ensue unless the Khedive makes a further and spontaneous apology, and consents to be guided in future by English advice. From the successive interviews I have had with the Ministers I have acquired every reason to believe that the Khedive is at present in an unyielding mood, and is resolved to thwart the British Government and increase his personal prestige, strengthening himself with the thought that if the worst comes to the worst he can but retire, like his grandfather, Ismail Pasha, on his private fortune.

RIAZ PASHA INTERVIEWED.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent interviewed the Prime Minister, Riaz Pasha, who made the following statement :—"The Khedive stoutly disclaims having had any idea of wounding the susceptibilities of the British officers, and considers that in his criticisms of the appearance of the 2nd Soudanese on parade he was only exercising a right that was his due, just as he was when he criticised the appearance of the troops at the review of the Cairo garrison held on Jan. 8. It was far from the Khedive's thought to put to shame either his army or his officers, Native or English. It is true that he was dissatisfied with the appearance of the 2nd Soudanese Regiment, and that he expressed this dissatisfaction to General Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Colonel of the 2nd Soudanese. But he was not aware that in doing this he was giving offence to England, nor did he foresee the tempest of indignation that was aroused in England when the reports of the incident appeared in print."

Riaz Pasha added that, as soon as he informed the Khedive of the general misapprehension that had resulted from the incident as to the opinion he had of his army, the Khedive issued a General Order, which was, by his command, immediately given to the public. In it his Highness expresses his unstinted admiration of the army in Southern Egypt, both as regards officers and men.

The next step, says the *Telegraph's* correspondent, in the development of the crisis is expected to be the resignation of Riaz Pasha, in the probable event of the Khedive intimating to him a disapproval of his policy.

OPINIONS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

The French papers, says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent, while they present an unfavourable view of English conduct in Egypt, admit that, by reason of his youth, the Khedive may have been indiscreet. After giving a very sensational version of what is alleged to have taken place at Wady Halfa, the *Temps* [illegible]

[illegible] the case may be, the intervention of Lord Cromer and Lord Rosebery is in the highest degree [illegible] act. To exact the dismissal of Maher Pasha is not only punishing severely a mere scapegoat, but also making very light of the Sovereign's dignity. What is still more serious is to intimate, as is clearly done in London, that the Khedive has well-nigh tired out the patience of his overbearing guardians, and that a second string to the British bow is held in reserve in the shape of his brother, Prince Mehemet Ali. The annexation, pure and simple, of Egypt to the British Empire may well be regarded by the British press as no mere fiction or figure of speech.

The *Journal des Debats* is inclined to believe that "Lord Cromer is to blame, and that he fancied an insult when a mere criticism was implied, in order to emphasise the necessity of the British occupation."

La [illegible] on Friday last published an account of an interview with M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire on the ultimatum sent to the Khedive by Lord Cromer. M. Saint-Hilaire is represented to have said:—

As for me, I am of opinion that, as France did not think fit to act in concert with Great Britain respecting Egypt when she had the opportunity, she has no right now to hamper British action. Moreover, if you want to know all I think on the matter, I consider that the only alliance compatible with the interests of France is a British and not a Russian alliance.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Time's* the view taken in Vienna of the recent Anglo-Egyptian incident is entirely unfavourable to the Khedive. Ever since the British occupation began the only policy Austria-Hungary has had as regards Egypt has been to avoid everything capable of causing the slightest embarrassment to England in the task she has undertaken. The Austrian Government has never made any secret of its opinion that the continuation of the English occupation is not only desirable, but indispensable, in the interests of all Europe.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER.

A PARLIAMENTARY return just issued by the India Office shows *the imports and exports of silver, and the coinage and paper currency of India for the past four years. It appears that the value of silver imported into India amounted during 1890 to 17,592,074 rx., and the export was 1,317,672 rx., the total coinage being* 12,231,798 rx. In 1891 the imports were 9,670,068 rx., the exports 1,411,823 rx., and the coinage 6,898,717 rx. In 1892 the imports were 14,240,514 rx., the exports 2,602,890 rx., and the coinage 11,031,354 rx. During the three years the coinage withdrawn from circulation amounted to 720,000 rx. In the eight months ending August in the past year the imports amounted to 12,098,240 rx., while the exports were 837,062 rx., and the coinage amounted to 7,017,560 rx. The average of notes in circulation during nine months of the past year was 26,545,040 rx., while the currency reserve consisted of 17,701,271 rx. coin and 864,770 rx. silver bullion, and the Government securities amounted to 8,000,000 rx. There is no gold bullion in the reserve.

THE BIMETALIC LEAGUE.

This leage announces that their annual meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday Feb. 6, under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor at Manchester. Among those who will take part in the proceedings are Sir william H. Houldsworth, M.P., Sir David Barbour (late Finance Minister in India) Professor J. S. Nicholson (professor of political economy, Edinburgh University), and Mr. W. H. Grenfell.

MR. CHAPLIN ON BIMETALLISM.

Speaking at Sleaford on Jan. 29, Mr. Chaplin referred to agricultural depression, and said that the continuous fall of prices presented a difficulty which seemed insuperable. He denied that it was due to over-production, and expressed his disbelief in Protection as a cure, seeing that Protectionist countries were suffering from agricultural depression quite as much as England. It was his deliberate conviction that what they were suffering was from a monetary cause, and nothing else. We were suffering from the appreciation of gold. That meant that gold as gold had become dearer and every thing else—that was to say, commodities of every kind which were measured in gold, wheat included—had become cheaper, and that process, which had now been going on for some fifteen years, was steadily continuing at the present time. About twenty years ago all the countries in the Western world which had formerly used silver for money either as a single standard, or silver and gold as a joint standard, made a great change in their currency arrangements, and they had since then been trying to do with gold alone. That caused an enormously increased demand on the gold stocks of the world, and it necessarily appreciated in value. In other words it had become dearer, and that was only another way of saying that all other things had become cheaper. The remedy for all the difficulties in connection with gold was bimetallism. He believed himself that the prospects of that policy were never brighter than at the present moment. It was slowly, perhaps, but stedily and surely, making way everywhere. Whenever the question was dealt with it must be a subject of international arrangement. All American statesmen, so far as he was aware, were agreed, and they were all in favour of bimetallism, the only difference being as to whether America would be right in attempting to carry out that policy by itself. In Germany quite recently a commission had been appointed to inquire into the whole subject. In support of his argument Mr. Chaplin quoted a statement recently made on the question of bimetallism by the German Minister of Agriculture, and stated that the ultimate importance of the matter to English agriculturists could not be exaggerated. The present Government had just got into a difficulty in connection with Indian finance, which was all a part of this question. It was entirely their own fault, and due to their hatred of the policy which he had been advocating. He was absolutely convinced that so great was this Indian difficulty into which the Government had got that there would be no way whatever out of it except on bimetallic lines. He cared not what Government might be in power, Liberal or Tory, this Indian difficulty would sensibly sharpen their perceptions of the vital importance to England of the bimetallic question, and they would learn at last that it was perhaps of more importance to England than to any other country in the world. The great need at the present moment was complete union of the whole agricultural party. Lord Winchilsea had provided the means of such union and he hoped the Agricultural Union would seriously take up the question of bimetallism.

THE FINANCIAL PAPERS' VIEWS.

The *Statist* says that although the new year is not yet a month old, already several Governments are borrowing, and there is every likelihood that many more will apply to the money market for assistance before very long. At the present time the French, the American, the Indian, and the Bulgarian Governments are raising money. Our own Government will have to get some accommodation. Austria-Hungary is about to recommence its preparations for reforming the currency, which will involve a further loan. Spain and Italy will borrow if any one will lend to them, and, as a matter of course, several of the colonies will apply for further assistance. But the *Statist* thinks, nevertheless, that these operations will not lead to large withdrawals of gold from London. It concludes by saying that only Italy is likely to want English gold, and it cannot obtain it unless it is able to induce some great London house to bring out a loan for it. The American Government will probably get what it wants at home, and most of the other operations will be concluded in Paris.

The *Economist* thinks the Secretary of State for India has adopted a wise course in abandoning the minimum he had fixed for Council bills, but deplores the shilly-shallying policy. It considers that the Secretary is too much at the mercy of the exchange banks, and suggests some ways in which he might free himself. The *Economist* defends by recent statistics the theory that a fall in exchange acts as a stimulus to the Indian export trade and as a drag upon imports. The *Statist* also pays much attention to the Indian silver question. It says that everyone now sees that the experiment of closing the Indian mints against silver is doomed, and it calls upon the Government to retrace its steps without delay.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MORE SERIOUS CHARGES BY MR. WILSON.

THE editor of the "Investors' Review," Mr. A. J. Wilson, returns in the February number to the attack on the Bank of England which he started at the beginning of last month. He protests against the suggestion that the earlier statements were supplied by discharged or dismissed clerks of the Bank. There is absolutely not a shadow of foundation for this assertion. The facts he published, he says, were more or less common property on 'Change. There are twenty-six men on the Board of the Bank, and these men gossip to their friends, and the gossip finds its way to Lombard Street, and can be picked up there by those who have ears to hear.

Not much is expected of Sir William Harcourt's intimation that the directors of the Bank have promised amendment, in view of last month's disclosures. Promise amendment, indeed! says the "Review"; will these men (i.e., the Board) amend themselves.

Changes they have made in the Bank's staff. This man has been retired, that other degraded or shifted and now they say everything will run beautifully henceforward. To assume such an attitude is to exhibit hopeless obliviousness on the part of the Board to its own condition and incapacity. For twenty years and more the Board allowed the late chief cashier to be its master. What he ordered the Governors to do they mostly did without a murmur. Though the scandal of his stock-jobbing was well known outside, the Board seemed to know or think little of it. He did pretty well what he pleased with the money in the Banks custody, and so far as is known never a director said 'You must not.' On the contrary, some of their number followed his example in becoming speculators on the Stock Exchange, promoters and directors of companies they should not have known by name, and in getting into debt to an extent which makes their credit a byword in the very drinking bars where men with greasy portfolios congregate.

Mr. Wilson goes rather further than he did before in denouncing the absolute faith which the Board seem to have placed in the late chief cashier:—

All of them trusted the Bank's affairs in his hands as completely as if they had been his own. Mr. Mays private loan accoun at the Bank was conducted under another name than his. That might be an excuse for the Governors and Board generally had the name been that of a man of position and substance unconnected with the chief cashier. It was not such a name, and the account ought never to have been sanctioned. Nevertheless the Governors allowed the thing to go on, and were almost to the end apparently as ignorant of what was being transacted as they were of Mr. Mays relations with New Court. And if the chief cashier's own transactions were thus uncontrolled, can we believe that any others were properly watched and checked; that the Board as a whole is capable of controlling anything?

The allegations which follow are still more serious. They are made by Mr. Wilson as a responsible writer on financial affairs (he is City editor of the 'Standard'), and he speaks apparently from his own experience. We ('St. James Gazette') do not care to reproduce Mr. Wilsons words, which convey very grave imputations on the honesty and good faith of Bank officials. If we are to believe Mr. Wilson, the press and the markets were rigged and worked from the offices in Threadneedle Street in order to affect prices on the Stock Exchange. *The whole City (we are told)* was put to shame, but none dared to speak out, the Board least of all.

On another point in the management of the Bank Mr. Wilson speaks with emphasis. Sir William Harcourt's intention to press for a resumption of the annual parliamentary return, dropped by the Bank in 1879, will, he says, be resisted tooth and nail by the Bank of England and other bankers. In this return the amount of bills of exchange held by the Bank were given for each week, and the money at the credit of other bankers was stated separately from the other deposits in which the weekly return wraps it up.

But since the London banks began, under the impulse of panic and of the scoldings of Mr. Lidderdale, to publish monthly balance sheets, and additional reason has been furnished antagonistic to any weekly revelation of the amount of cash they leave with the Bank. For these monthly balance sheets are in most instances a mere fake. From the beginning of each month until near its close, every banker lends his means down to the last pound he dare spare. Then at the month's end, the night the balance sheet is made up for publication, loans are called in from the market and the cash at the Bank is raised to a presentable total. This feat is popularly known as calling in money for window dressing purposes, and were the contrast between the show thus arranged and the poverty of the other weeks made public, some of the banks might be almost wrecked by the disclosure.

It will be seen that Mr. Wilson, so far from running away from his guns sticks to them and makes fresh attacks. Indeed the allegations now made are so grave that we do not see how the persons incriminated can remain silent much longer. Mr. Wilsons charges are not now limited to those of mismanagement and want of judgment. What is alleged is a good deal worse than this. In point of fact Mr. Wilson accuses responsible persons in the service of the Bank of England of gross misconduct (to put it very mildly), and he implies that the Board of Directors were guilty of unpardonable negligence and inexcusable dereliction of duty. There is, we presume, not much doubt that Mr. Wilson has given his opponents the opportunity, if they choose to take it, of meeting him in a court of law. At any rate, it cannot be supposed that such statements as these can be made about the directors and officers of the Bank of England and be merely ignored. In some adequate and responsible fashion the Bank should answer Mr. Wilson.

THE NETLEY ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

THE winter session of the Army Medical School was brought to a close on Jan. 31, in the presence of a large gathering of the hospital staff and other medical and military officers, at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley. The usual official correspondence was read by Professor Notter, which showed the following results of the examination lately held:—

BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of Surgeons on probation successful both at London and at Netley:—

	Combined Marks.		Combined Marks.
Prynne, H V.	4,736	Cameron, K. M.	3,980
Master, A. E.	4,635	Fleury, C. M.	3,717
Dansey Browning, G.	4,327	Fox, A. E.	3,657
Clark, E. S.	4,073	Green, S. F.	3,628
Barnett, K. B.	4,051	Tibbits, W.	3,485
Boyle, M.	4,015		

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

†Lamb, G.	5,631	Bennett, H.	4,385
*†Burden, H.	5,188	Harriss, A.	4,318
Lenmann, B. H.	4,892	*Berry, A. E.	4,304
Fisher, J.	4,578	M'Leod, E. C.	4,282
Peck, E. S.	4,479	Thomson, C.	4,045
Evans, C. H.	4,419	Fraser, H.	4,032

† Herbert Prize of 20*l*., with the Martin Memorial Gold Medal, the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal, the Montefiore second prize, and a prize in Pathology presented by Professor A. E. Wright, M.D.

*† Montefiore Medal and prize of 20 guineas, De Chaumont Prize in Hygiene, and Prize in Clinical Medicine presented by Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean, C.B.

* Prize in Pathology presented by Dr. A. E. Wright, being of equal merit with Mr. Lamb.

The prizes were then handed to the successful students by Sir Alfred Lyall, after which he briefly addressed them, and the proceedings concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE Feb. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R A Sargeaunt, RE, B
Lieut-Col A W Baird, RE, B
Lieut J Manners-Smith, VC, ISC
Mr H T Pinhey, B
Mr H Phillips, B
Mr F J Dickinson, B
Mr F Leslie, B
Mr L Mahon, B
Mr F Reilly, B
Mr J Kennett, B
Mr W E Newham, B
Lieut-Col W H M Francklyn
Capt H T King
Lieut E R Morton
Lieut T W Danjell
Lieut H A Reid
Lieut J Fisher
Surg-Major A Tomes, Med Estab

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr G Toynbee, B Cov, 14 days' furl
Mr H Collins, B Cov, 2 m furl
Mr R McMeekin, B 6 mo MG
Col E A Bruce, 6 mo
Capt G S Rose, 6 mo
Mr F C Jones, Bo, 1 year's extraordinary leave without pay
Lieut-Col E A Fraser, 6 mo
Lieut F G O Humfrey, 14 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surg-Capt A W D Leahy, MD, B Med Estab
Mr W D Clark, B
Mr B Samuel, B
Mr G Hainsworth, Bo
Lieut-Col F G Maltby
Major G Turner Jones
Major W Lambert
Capt A L Swinson
Capt E T Gaskell
Lieut A E S Hartigan
Lieut H C Vesey
Lieut F C S P Samborne
Lieut O K Tancock
Hon Lieut A J Sincock
Commander A Gwyn, Royal Indian Marine

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madona. Re. -8 and Rs. 1-2—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

EAST INDIA UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

THE following modifications of the rules of this club were passed by general vote of the members at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Jan. 9.

Rule I.—The East India United Service Club is limited to 2,500 Members, exclusive of Honorary Members, and shall consist of gentlemen who are, or have been, Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's or the late Indian Army* or Navy; Viceroys, Governors or Lieutenant Governors in India; Members of the Indian Civil or Ecclesiastical Services. [All Officers, being British-born Subjects, appointed in England, and sent to India by the Secretary of State in the following Departments: Educational, Forests, Public Works, Telegraphs, Geological, and Police; and all Officers, being British-born Subjects, holding appointments mentioned in the Indian Warrant of Precedence and the Graded Lists appended to it] †; Gentlemen, being European British-born Subjects, who hold, or have held, any of the following appointments, namely—Judge of a High Court or Chief Court in India or British Burma; Member of a Legislative Council in India; Advocate-General at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay; Standing Counsel to the Government of India; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, or Government Advocate in the North-Western Provinces of India, the Punjab, or British Burma; Administrator-General at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay; or Solicitor to the Government of India.

Rule X.—Gentlemen who have been elected members shall pay, except as hereinafter provided, an Entrance Donation of twenty guineas, and an Annual Subscription of eight guineas. *Exception.* (1) Naval Officers under the rank of Commander; (2) Military Officers under the rank of Field Officer; (3) gentlemen in civil employment under the Government of India who have not completed twelve years' service—may, instead of an Entrance Donation of twenty guineas and an Annual Subscription of eight guineas, exercise either of the following options, viz.—

(1) May pay an Annual Subscription of ten guineas—provided that any gentleman who has availed himself of this option, and has afterwards voluntarily resigned his membership, shall, if re-elected, or re-admitted by the Committee under Rule IX., pay the Entrance Donation and an Annual Subscription of eight guineas.

(2) May elect to pay the Annual Subscription of eight guineas and may pay the Entrance Donation in two moieties—one moiety within the time prescribed by Rule XIII., and the second moiety upon—

(*a*) attaining the rank of Commander or Field Officer:
(*b*) completing twelve years' Civil Employment:
(*c*) being, in the case of a Military Officer, placed on half-pay:
(*d*) retiring from Service: or,
(*e*) voluntarily resigning his Membership of the Club—

whichever of these events may first happen.

Members newly elected in the course of the year shall pay:—

If elected during the 1st Quarter	..The whole.	Annual Subscription.	
Ditto 2nd ,,	...Three-fourths.		
Ditto 3rd ,,	...One-half.		
Ditto in Oct. or Nov.	...One-fourth.		
Ditto in Dec.	...Nil.		

Or, if resident abroad, and elected before December, the whole Annual Subscription of one pound.

Every newly elected Member shall, besides the above payments, give a donation of one pound to the Library Fund.

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* Officers of Battalions formerly Militia are Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Army within the meaning of Rule I.

† The portion within brackets is new matter.

LORD ROBERTS AT CARDIFF.

ON Friday, Jan. 26, General Lord Roberts was presented with the freedom of the borough of Cardiff on the occasion of his visit to the town to distribute the prizes won at shooting competitions by the local Artillery Volunteers. In the morning he paid a visit to the docks, the shipping in the harbour being gaily decorated with bunting and flags. After going over the Dowlais Works he returned to the Council Chamber where he was presented with the freedom of the borough, the burgess ticket being enclosed in a silver casket, presented on behalf of the 1st and 2nd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers.

In acknowledging the honour Lord Roberts referred to the prosperity of the town, which was largely due to the advantages of its position as the natural outlet of a district abounding in mineral wealth, but was due also to the enterprise of its mercantile population and to the facilities afforded by the present and former Marquesses of Bute. Such advantages, however, would have been of little avail had not the nation possessed a Navy capable of guaranteeing the security of its seaborne commerce. Experienced naval officers and others had recently called attention to the lamentable fact that this security was in danger, owing to the increases made in late years by other nations to their navies, and to our not having increased our Navy in anything like the same proportion. It had been pointed out that the action of two of the European Powers in this respect was a most serious menace to the prosperity and independence of the British Empire, and he counselled them to listen to warnings which were based on incontrovertible facts and figures. Then they would realise as fully as he did the extremely hazardous position which the British nation at present occupied. Referring to the necessity for protecting ports and coaling stations at home and abroad, Lord Roberts said that before he left India our principal ports in that country, inclusive of Aden, had all been protected against any naval attack; he trusted that similar precautions would be taken with respect to the principal coaling depots in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and the Colonies. "Having a powerful navy," he said in conclusion, "it is very necessary that we should have a thoroughly efficient army. It is possible, and I hope probable, that no immediate struggle may be impending, but what appears to me to be the danger against which we have specially to guard is not so much an open attack by sea or land as the insidious and gradual encroachments and aggressions which our pacific and somewhat careless disposition leads us to disregard, but which, if not promptly checked, will certainly undermine our influence, and imperil our ascendency as a great Eastern colonial Power. It is unnecessary for me to particularise. You are doubtless aware that several more or less successful attempts to effect such encroachments have been made during the past few years, if the nation is resolved to uphold its maritime superiority, and to protect those vast possessions abroad which are appropriately called 'Greater Britain,' it must count the cost of doing so, and make the necessary preparations before it is too late. In other words, the British Army and Navy must be strong, well organised, and ready in all respects to give due emphasis to diplomatic representations. The stronger England makes herself the less likely is it that she will be obliged to put forth her strength." (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts on Saturday Jan. 27th visited Barry Dock, and was entertained to luncheon by the directors. In the evening his lordship was the guest at Cardiff of the Colonel Commandant, Sir Edward Hill, K.C.B., M.P., and the officers of the Glamorgan Volunteer Artillery. Replying to the toast of his health, Lord Roberts said it was always gratifying to him to be with Volunteers and to know the enthusiasm which induced them to endeavour to qualify themselves to take their part in the defence of the kingdom. He thought to the officers of the Regular Army the existence of upwards of 200,000 effective Volunteers was a fact of great consequence, and it also relieved the country of a great burden which, were it not for the Volunteers, would be thrown upon it by the necessary increase of the Regular Army. It spoke well for the patriotism of the people that in a great commercial centre like Cardiff so many gave up their time to qualify as efficient Volunteers, and he hoped that not only would the force increase but that the gentlemen in the neighbourhood would do all in their power to support it.

Lord Roberts had consented to preside over a meeting which was to be held in Chelsea Barracks yesterday, with a view to forming branches of the Army Temperance Association in all the regiments of the Service.

A TRANSLATION on thick vellum of portions of the First Epistle to the Thessalonians, the First Epistle of St. James, and the Second Epistle of St. John has been discovered amongst some old deeds and documents at Friar-street Congregational Church, Sudbury. The translation appears to have been made by some scholar who lived prior to Wycliff, and who, in all probability, judging by certain evidences, came from the eastern counties. An antiquarian authority, the Rev. Cecil Deedes, of Brighton, to whom the M.S. has been submitted, puts the date of the writing as the middle or end of the fourteenth century. The Librarian of the British Museum says the text does not agree with either of the Wycliff versions, or with the passages of the Royal M.S. He considers it a valuable find, and only regrets there is so little of it. The manuscript occupies but four pages, 8in. deep by 6in. wide. There is a margin of 5/8in. at the top, 1in. at the sides, and nearly 2in. at the bottom.

THE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE following account of an interview with a naval officer on the above subject appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

Meeting, at the house of a common friend, a naval officer who is on the general staff at the Ministry of Marine, I asked him what was strange or stirring in his department.—"What!" he asked in return, "is it possible that you don't know? Have you not heard that we naval folk are in disgrace, and that we are to have a civilian set over us just as De Freycinet was set over the army? It was that friend of the Panamists who first made the invidious proposal that army and navy should be subjected to a general Minister of National Defence, who was to be a civilian of high scientific competency, that is to say, himself. The fact of it is that we naval fellows are too honest to suit the book of the deputies who have got on the Select Committee of the Chamber for naval affairs. Now that the Vaillant bomb has enabled the financial ringleaders there to keep all peering persons of the press out of not the lobby merely, but every approach to the Palais Bourbon, all restraint is taken off them, and they are impatient to lay their hands on the marine service, into which they know public money must stream to bring it upto a point that will satisfy Russia." "But do not the *La Justice* revelations justify the substitution of civilian for admiral at the head of your department? You call the despatches that paper gave 'revelations.' What did they amount to?"—"That the naval administration, which is not under the

IMMEDIATE FINGER AND THUMB OF JOBBING DEPUTIES, had not 560,000 rations of oil getting rancid in the stores, and a proportionate quantity of biscuits blue moulding, and of pork rotting. If the health of the Mediterranean squadron has been so good, it is precisely because a very small quantity of food has been kept in store. Admiral Rieuner no doubt gave last May distinct orders about victualling for three months ahead. But he might have had to retire between that and August, when the Chamber was to die. Another Minister might have arisen, who would have given counter orders, though that was unlikely." "Why?"—"You see, if a Maritime Prefect receives a circular telling him without any earthly necessity to look three months ahead in buying rations of provisions, which are better fresh than stale, he may feel assured that there is a syndicate of deputies shoving on the Marine Minister, and that there is a syndicate of dealers in oil, biscuits, wine, and lard behind the deputies." "But M. Paul de Cassagnac is not now a deputy, and he speaks more severely in *L'Autorite* of the naval maladministration as shown in the two Rieuner circulars than *La Justice*. Both journals say, though not in terms, that had France been attacked last July or August, she would have experienced a naval Sedan. Who was going to attack her, I want to know—England or Italy? The Maritime Prefect at Toulon is too great a functionary not to have been warned confidentially if the Cabinet had reason to apprehend the necessity to attack a neighbouring Power, or that of being ready to be attacked. All the oil, biscuit, lard, and wine that might be needed for

A THREE MONTHS' NAVAL CAMPAIGN

could easily, in the present stage of railway and steam navigation development, be furnished in a week by Marseilles and Paris. The row about the victualling stores is to hoodwink. What is aimed at is to get the Marine Ministry into the hands of a ship-building company. To have let this out would have defeated the plan," I asked whether a civil Minister would not be in one respect a safer one than a naval. "It would be a mistake to think so," was the answer. "A professional man has a knowledge of technical difficulties which a civilian cannot have. Blue Books are really of very little good to those who have not had personal experience of the facts with which they deal. I predict not a Sedan but a Panama disaster if the Palais Bourbon follows get the naval administration into their hands, and that is what they are 'driving at.'" I asked if the navy was unfit. My interlocutor said, "If it were it would be my duty to evade giving you a straight answer. But it is splendidly efficient. Sir Charles Dilke was an unconscious spy on our Mediterranean squadron, which has been the most attacked. He had said what he thinks, and if Admiral Gervais, the head of the general staff, were asked on his honour to contrdict it, he would refuse to do so."

"Do you think the French navy, unless in regard to size, as good as the British?"—"Well, yes. Whenever France had a Government that attended well to the navy, she held her own, and often more, with England. Louis XVI. has gone down to posterity as a dolt. Yet he was a great naval administrator. The navy was treated with hostility by the Republic because all the officers were Royalists, and it was impossible to set revolutionary Commissioners over them. The service had gone down from neglect against Nelson came forward. Louis XIV. and Colbert were also great naval administrators, as England had cause to know. Louis Philippe paid great and persevering attention to naval and colonial affairs, and his policy of friendship with England secured the safety of our coasts. Had Bismarck contrived to bring that power into collision with France in 1870, we would have come out without a colony, and no doubt with Italy in Savoy and Nice. But we have worked hard at our navy within the last twelve years, and no Power can now say to us at sea 'Black is the white of your eye.'"

STATEMENT BY THE MARINE MINISTER.

The *Echo de Paris* publishes an account of an interview with Vice-Admiral Lefevre, Minister of Marine, in which he declared that M. Clemenceau's charges against the naval administration were unfounded. He admitted, however, that the Toulon magazines were short of biscuit last year, although they had considerable quantities of corn, and a bakehouse capable of furnishing the requisite supply. The lack of wine was due to a fire at the shop of an Algerian contractor, and oil was easily obtainable in the district. With regard to the alleged defects and delays in the building of wars-hips, the Minister declared that such actions did not depend upon the staff, but were to be ascribed rather to the delicacy and fragility of modern ships, which were veritable pieces of clockwork. The British were constructing better, and more rapidly, because they had better implement, while the French Government was obliged to resort to private builders, who did not possess such new and perfected implements as was necessary. The remedy, however, would come of itself about 1905, when all the material of war would be completed. It would be for rather a long period, as the type of ironclad which was now being constructed would have then reached its apogee, and would not be further modified. Consequently the Budget of Marine would attain its maximum, and would then diminish. The *Gaulois* says it is reported that the Commissary-General of the port of Toulon, and Vice-Admiral Brown de Coulstoun, the former Maritime Prefect of Toulon, have been summoned to Paris to give explanations relative to the charges brought against the administration, while Rear-Admiral Maigret has been appointed director of the Committee of Inspection relative to the food supply.

PROTECTION FOR SURNAMES.

OF the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* perhaps the most generally readable is Lord Dundonald's plea for "Protection for Surnames." Some assumptions of *aliases* are, of course, innocent enough—as, for example, theatrical names, such as John Henry Brodribb, alias Henry Irving, and John Fairs, alias John Hare. The assumption of grandiloquent names by persons possessing uneuphonious ones is, again, an innocent affectation. Lord Dundonald cites an amusing instance from a notice in the *Times*:—

I, Norfolk Howard—heretofore called and known by the name of Joshua Bug, late of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, now of Wakefield, in the county of York, and landlord of the Swan tavern, in the same county—do hereby give notice that on the 20th day of this present month of June, for and on behalf of myself and heirs lawfully begotten, I did wholly abandon the use of the surname of *Bug*, and *assumed*, took, and used, and am determined at all times hereafter, in all writings, actions, dealings, matters, and things, and upon all occasions whatsoever, to be distinguished, to subscribe, to be called and known by the name of *Norfolk Howard* only! I further refer all whom it may concern to the deed poll under my hand and seal, declaring that I choose to renounce the surname of *Bug*, and that I assume in lieu thereof the above surnames of *Norfolk Howard*, and also declaring my determination upon all occasions whatsoever to be called and distinguished exclusively by the surname of *Norfolk Howard*, duly enrolled by me in the High Court of Chancery.

NORFOLK HOWARD, *late* JOSHUA BUG.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1862.

A gentleman bearing the name of Hogsflesh changed it (continues Lord Dundonald) to Hoxby. In this case one would have thought the name "Bacon" more appropriate and sufficiently illustrious. The practice, however, is not confined to the middle classes, as the following instances of change of name among the Peerage will show:—

Title.	Original Name.	Assumed Name.
Northumberland	Smithson	Percy
Lansdowne	Petty	Fitzmaurice
Anglesea	Bayley	Paget
Conyngham	Burton	Conyngham
Ventry	Mullins	De Moleyns.

But in many—perhaps in most—instances, changes of name are adopted for fraudulent purposes, and Lord Dundonald makes out a fair case, we think, for some official restrictions in the matter.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, January 29.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt G C B Wolfe is placed on half pay on account of ill-health.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut J B Groom to be lieut.

Gunner G Ham has been prom to the rank of chief gunner in her Majesty's fleet.

Staff Capt W W Vine has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of capt.

WAR OFFICE, January 30.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut the Hon. C H Wyndham to be lieut., to complete establishment.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut W Anstruther-Thomson to be capt., vice J J N Spicers, retired. Second Lieut J G Marquess of Tullibardine to be lieut., vice W Anstruther-Thomson.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut A E W Harman, from the Limerick City Art. (Southern Division, Royal Art.), to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut A B Nolan, prom; Lieut C E I M'Nalty, from 3rd batt the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), to be second lieut, vice E R E Livesay, resigned.

4th Dragoon Guards—The second Christian name of second Lieut R A Milward-Jones is Archer, and not as stated in the "Gazette of Jan. 9, 1894.

1st Dragoons—Col F W Rhodes, DSO., from supernumerary major, to be major, vice W FitzG O Shaughnessy, prom lieut-col on half-pay; Lieut H D M'Neile, from 4th batt the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be second lieut in succession to Lieut H H Robertson-Aikman, prom.

2nd Dragoons—Second Lieut A C Duckworth, from 6th Dragoons, to be second lieut in succession to Lieut A L Renton, resigned.

4th Hussars—Lieut G C Hodge, from the Cornwall and Devon Miners Art (Western Division, Royal Art), to be second lieut in succession to Lieut R Hoare, prom.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut W J Lockett to be lieut, vice J McM Roberts, resigned.

15th Hussars—Major P J Waldron retires on ret pay; Capt the Hon R Leigh to be major, vice P J Waldron.

19th Hussars—Capt A H Brooksbank retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed unform.

20th Hussars—Lieut T E Bayley, from the Duke of Edinburg's Own Edinburg Art (Southern Division Royal Art,) to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut G T G Edwards, prom.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut G L Derriman to be lieut, vice G G Macdonald, prom.

Coldstream Guards—Capt H D G Shute is seconded for service on the Staff.

LINE BATTALION.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)—Capt A McLachlan retires on ret pay; Lieut F D J Annesley to be capt, vice H Blackburn; second Lieut Hunter to be capt, vice A McLachlan.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment—The following second lieuts to be lieuts:—F P C Keily, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice E C Jones, resigned; J B Keogh, to complete establishment.

The Suffolk Regiment—Capt F W Scudamore to be major, vice C Kennedy, prom lieut-col on half-pay.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Capt A Lumb to be major, vice F J Justice, prom lieut-col on half-pay; Second Lieut H M Martin to be lieut, vice W P Braithwaite, appointed adjutant.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Capt B M Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff; Sergt H C W Berthon, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut W S R May, prom.

The Leicestershire Regiment—Lieut W S Melvill to be capt, vice R A Vowell, seconded.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)—Lieut B C Hood to be capt, vice P Lees, placed on temporary half-pay; Second Lieut C M Kemble to be lieut, vice B C Hood; Supernumerary Second Lieut E H L Warner to be lieut, vice C M Kemble.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt C D Wallington is seconded for service as an adjt of Volunteers.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Major J H H S D Hogarth to be lieut-col, vice A N Adams, deceased; Capt G N Mayne to be major, vice J H H S D Hogarth; Supernumerary Capt J H E Reid to be captain, vice G N Mayne.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Second Lieut A W Chitty to be lieut, vice E A O'Neill, resigned.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt H L Smith is seconded for service as an adj of Volunteers.

The Hampshire Regiment—Lieut H K Pope resigns his commission.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut D G L E Astley to be adj, vice Capt H G C Phillips, who has vacated that appointment.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut W Owen, adj, to be capt, to complete establishment.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)—Major J W Thring Hume to be lieut-col, vice J G Sparkes, placed on half-pay; Capt F C Godley, to be major, vice J W T Hume; Supernumerary Capt. L A M Stopford to be capt, vice E A W Lendy, DSO, killed in action; Lieut P W Anderson to be capt, vice F C Godley.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—Major B E Spragge, DSO, retires on ret pay; Capt H Earle, DSO, to be major, vice B E Spraghe, DSO. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut G G Ottley is vice B P Ellwood, seconded, instead of as notified in the 'Gazette' of Dec 19, 1893; Second Lieut H Harrison to be lieut, vice W R J Ellis, prom; Sergt-Major A Patterson to be qr-mr, with the honorary rank of lieut, vice Honorary Capt T M Murray, ret.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt H Delamark Banks to be major, vice the Hon K Turnour, prom.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)—Major R Hayne to be lieut-col, vice C H S Kennedy, placed on half-pay; Capt C H Alexander to be major, vice R Hayne.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Lieut W R Festing to be capt, vice T E O'Leary, seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Second Lieut O F Pollok to be lieut, vice G C Bowen, prom.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—The following second lieuts to be lieuts:—H K Harley, probnr, Indian Staff Corps, vice R A Rooth, appointed adj; W J Venour to complete establishment.

The RifleBrigade (thePrinceConsort'sOwn)—Lieut-Col H S Brownrigg is placed on half-pay, on appointment to the staff.

The West India Regiment—Second Lieut J P Bliss to be lieut, vice R E Liston, killed in action.

Staff—Col E H Holley, from lieut-col, haf-pay, Royal Art. to be a col on the staff for Royal Art. and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army, in succession to Col C A Gorham, who has ret.

Lieut Col R F Willoughby, from half-pay, to be a recruiting staff officer, 1st class, which appointment is substituted for that of recruiting staff officer, 2nd class, in succession to Capt J R P Gordon, 15th Hussars, who resigns that appointment.

Lieut Col L A Clutterbuck, Army Service Corps, to be a deputy assist adj gen (which appointment is substituted for that of assist adj gen), in succession to Col A W Anderson, Army Service Corps, who has resigned his appointment.

Capt R N Gamble, the Lincolnshire Regt, to be an aide de camp to Lieut Gen H Rowlands, V C, C B, commanding the troops in the Scottish dist.

Lieut H Biddulph, RA, to be aide de camp to his Excellency General Sir R Biddulph, GCMG, CB, RA, Governor and Commander in Chief of Gibraltar.

Lieut C W Clark, R A, to be aide-de-camp to his Excellency Sir F N Broome, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago.

Capt J W Burns, 3rd Hussars, to be an extra aide de camp to the Right Hon. Lord Houghton, Lieutenant-General and General Governor, Ireland.

Half-pay—Major R H Broke-Hunt, from Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), to be lieut-col.

Memoranda.—Col G Bayley, half-pay, is placed on ret pay; Lieut Col N L Walford, to have the substantive rank of col in the Army as assist director of Artillery at Headquarters; Lieut-Col A A Morshead, half-pay, retires on ret pay. Second Lieut T B Spratt, from the half-pay List, resigns his commission.

Unattached List.—The following gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieuts, with a view to appointment to the Indian Staff Corps:—H Le Mesurier Fellowes, F S Keen, M H Anderson, A H Babington, H H Moore, H S Strong, B D Fitzpatrick, T E M Lane.

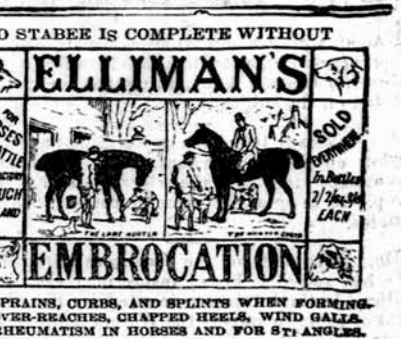
Reserve of Officers—Lieut R G Lund resigns his commission.

BOMBAY AND THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A MOVEMENT has been started at Manchester which may exert a very appreciable influence on the prospects of the Ship Canal. On the invitation of the solicitors to the Canal Company about fifty leading Manchester merchants met in that city on Jan. 30 to consider a proposal to establish a line of steamers to trade direct between Manchester and Kurrachee and Bombay. It is said that Messrs. D. and C. MacIver, of Liverpool, London, and Manchester, whose line of steamers to Indian ports has existed a decade, intend adding four new steamers to their fleet. Before giving orders to the shipbuilders they decided to give Manchester merchants the opportunity of sharing in the enterprise and testifying in a substantial way their faith in the Ship Canal. At the meeting on the 30th the merchants were told that if they would subscribe a considerable portion of the capital of the new steamers those vessels would not only be constructed to meet the requirements of the canal, but that they would be loaded in Manchester and the company would be registered as a Manchester one. A committee was chosen to confer with Messrs. D. and C. MacIver, the details of the project being more conveniently discussed in that way; and the result of the conference, with a report on the scheme, will be presented at another meeting.

NOTICES.

NO STABEE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.
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Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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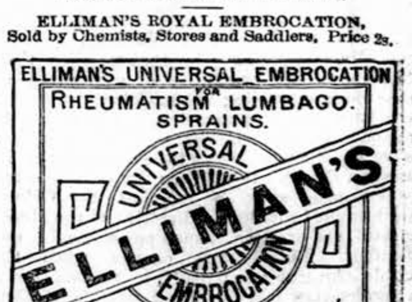

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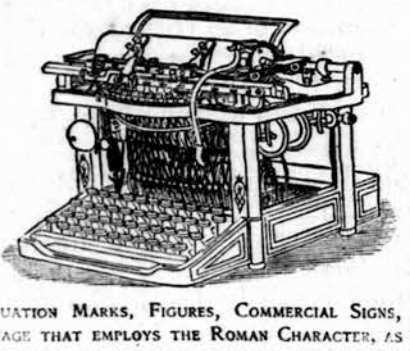

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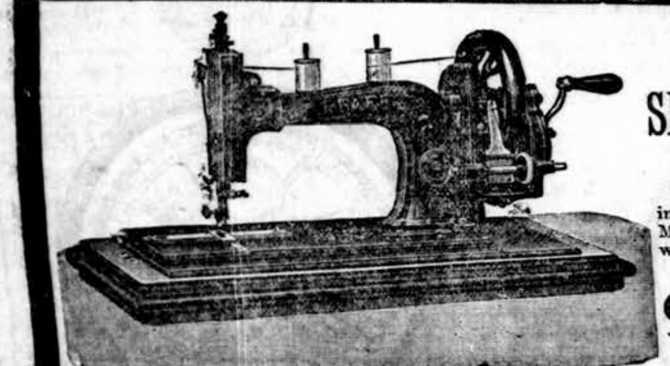

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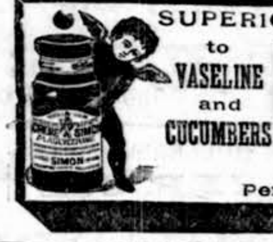

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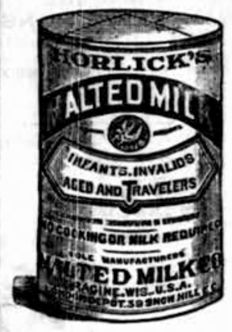

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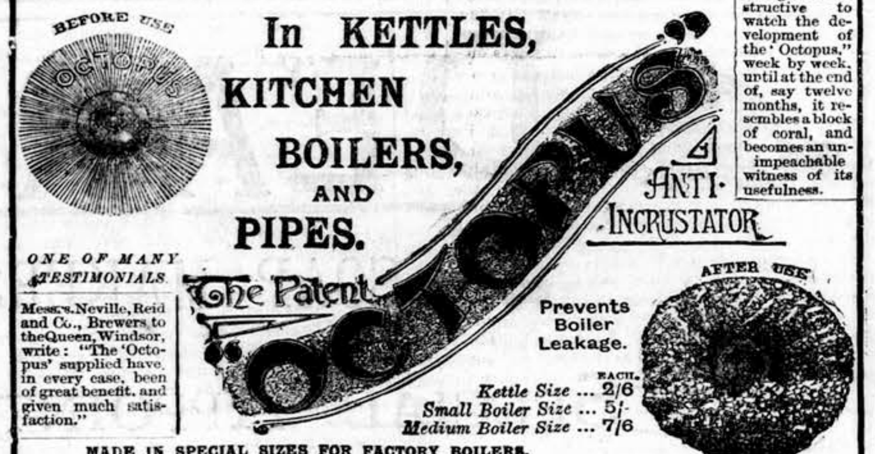

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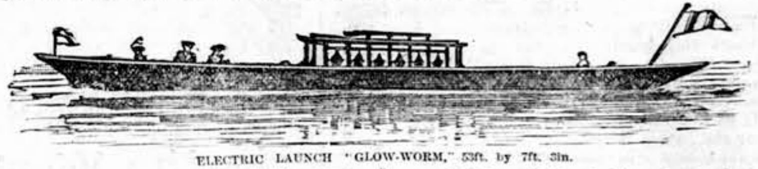

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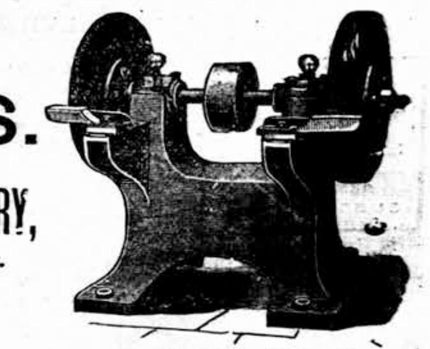

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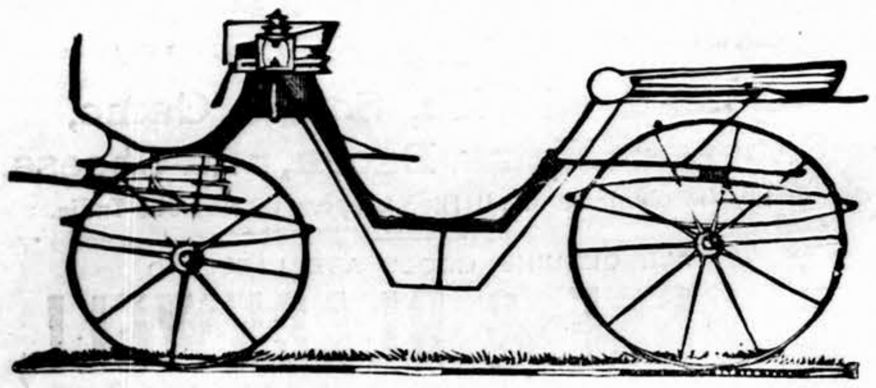

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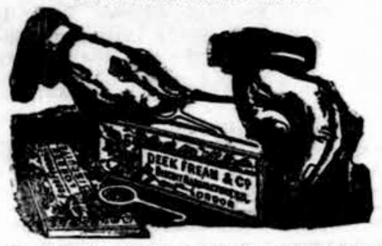

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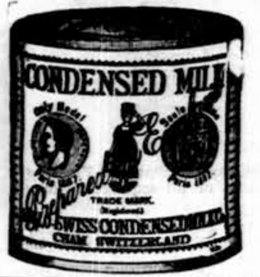

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Are not the best Watches as a general rule; on the contrary they are the worst, if not worthless. We recommend a customer to give the best price he can afford when about to buy as being more economical in the long run and in every way more satisfactory to buyer and seller.

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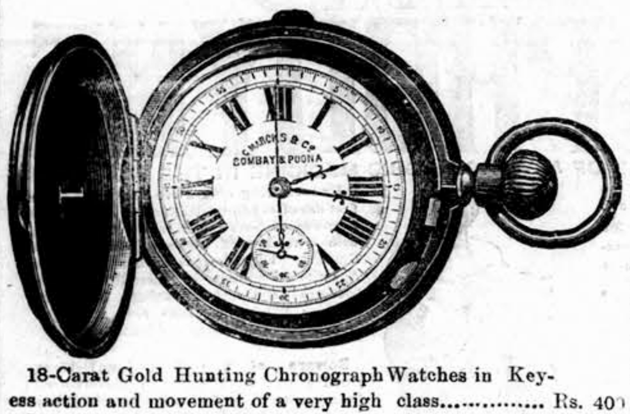
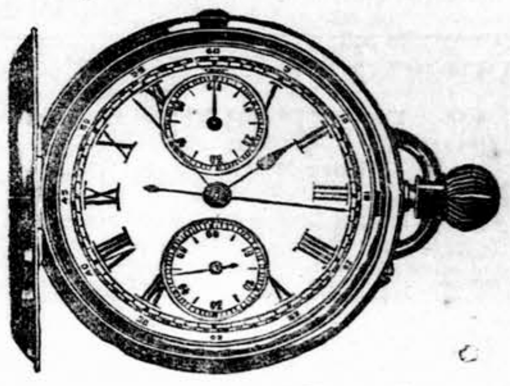
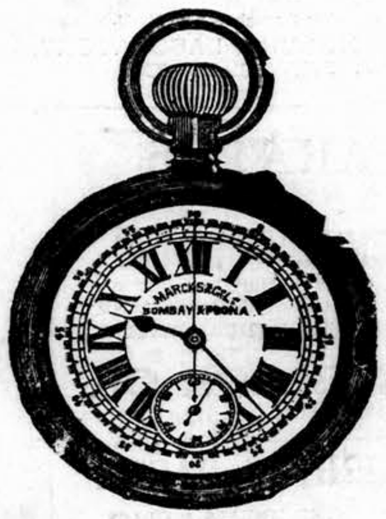
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class	Rs.	400
Ditto do. in Crystal face	,,	350
Silver Hunting Watch	,,	275
Ditto Crystal face	,,	240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction	,,	140



18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality...	Rs.	550
Ditto do. Crystal face	,,	500
Silver do. Hunting case	,,	240
Ditto do. Crystal face	,,	220



Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph.

The "Trainers"	Rs.	185
Do. do. with minute recorder	,,	210
Silver do. do.	,,	95
Do. Half-hunting	,,	110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch	,,	60

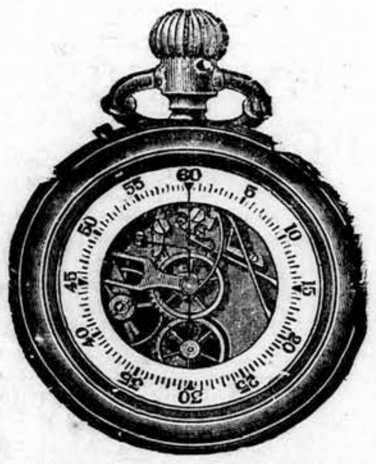
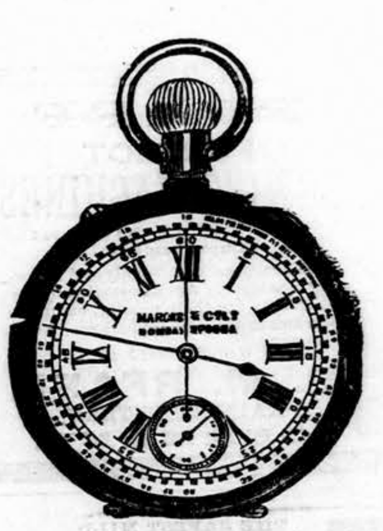


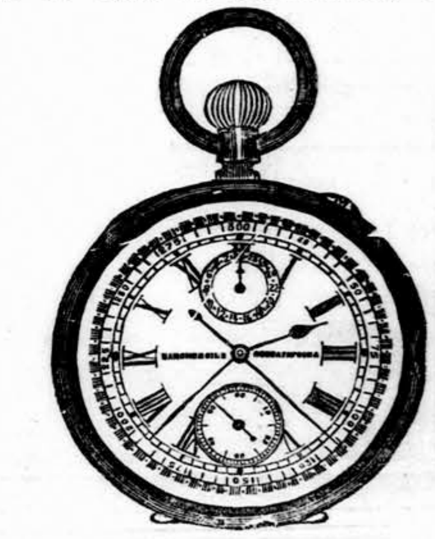
Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

Gold case	Rs.	175
Silver do.	,,	65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only	,,	35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.

18-Carat Gold case	Rs.	375
Silver Crystal face	,,	250
Do. do. cheaper construction	,,	120



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a minute recorder	Rs.	650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously	,,	1,200

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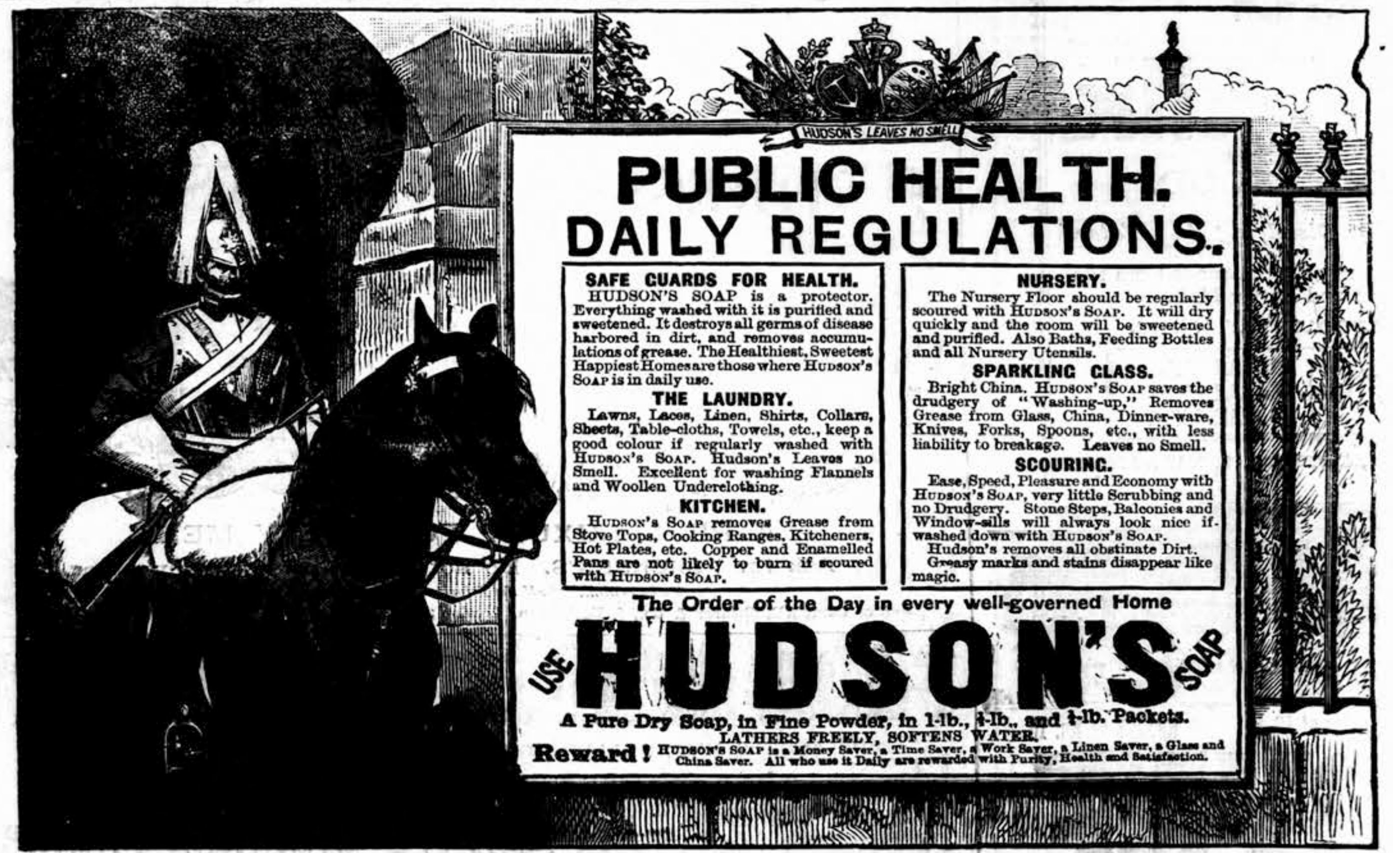
The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.



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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up," Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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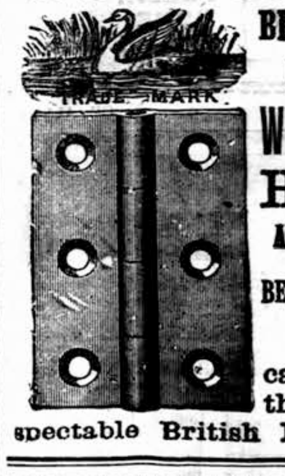

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